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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Spain and Portugal.—To those persons who are continually complaining of the ill effects of the late changes in Spain and Portugal, and predicting that they will be followed by the same horrors and confusion as those which marked the last stages of the French Revolution, when nearly all Europe was leagued to oppose a people whose original aim was no other than a just Reform in the Government of their Country, and of which they were better judges than foreigners, we should recommend a perusal of the Deliberations of the Portuguese Cortes on the State of Agriculture, for example, received by the two last packets. There are numberless topics which might serve as a criterion for judging of the acts and views of the new Governments in both countries, and which tend to elucidate the causes which led to the establishment of a Representative system there, but none more satisfactory than the one we have chosen: for if agriculture is openly shackled and neglected by the Sovereign and his Ministers, the wretchedness of the people must be the inevitable consequence.

When the plough was honoured in Portugal by the encouragement of Patriot Kings, that country produced grain for its own consumption, as well as exportation. A decline began with the first expeditions to Africa, and it increased with the conquests in the New World. More gold and precious stones were then sent to shine in Portugal; but their possession was temporary; they were sent off to purchase the homely productions of their more provident neighbours. This change from real to artificial wealth, added to the enormous weight of feudal privileges, by which the husbandman was shackled, gradually brought agriculture into a most abject state, and spread wretchedness and want amidst a people living under a most genial climate, and on one of the best soils in Europe.

At the commencement of the present century, it was estimated that two-thirds of Portugal were then untilled. Many physical and moral causes added to the evil; viz. the distribution of the lands into large estates; want of roads, and obstruction of rivers; the number of both sexes entering religious orders; excess of holidays; heavy incumbrances on the land; extraordinary oppressions on the part of local despots, and often of the Government; but, above all, the feudal privileges, and the abject manner in which the peasantry were reared, unacquainted with the comforts and conveniences of life.

It was the hope of seeing these evils removed which induced the whole people of Portugal, that is, with the exception of those interested in their prolongation, to join so heartily in the late Revolution, of which leaders pledged themselves that this should be one of the first subjects to which the attention of the Cortes was called. This pledge has been redeemed, and in a manner that must endear to the peasantry at large the names of those who are securing to them benefits, of which they already begin to reap the advantage, for, in many parts, extensive tracts of land have this year been prepared for tillage, which for a century have not come in contact with a plough or sickle.

After long and elaborate researches, and after preparing themselves with reports from intelligent persons in every part of the kingdom, on the various branches connected with agriculture, the Committee of the Cortes, to whom this interesting subject was confided, drew up "a Project of a Law on the Reform of the

Foraes," or feudal privileges by which the lands were encumbered.

This Project contains nineteen Articles, all of which are intended to diminish the burdens imposed on agriculture, pasture, and woodlands, &c. and to establish an uniform method of receiving the duties, tithes, and other charges, due either to the King or the landlord. This subject was brought under the discussion of the House at the end of last October, and gave rise to a succession of debates, as interesting as the Cortes of Portugal have yet witnessed. It would be impossible, in our confined limits, to follow the many Members through their speeches, who, by their enlightened as well as patriotic conduct, distinguished themselves on this occasion; but we will extract some passages explanatory of the subject:—

Mr. SOARES FRANCO observed, that the *Foraes* were small codes of writings, which might be reduced to two points; those bestowed on the lands by Monarchs, with a reserve to be afterwards incorporated with the Crown, yet subsequently given away to privileged persons; and many of them were conferred on particular lords or religious corporations to defend them against the Moors. It may be said that Portugal, which once flourished so much in agriculture, is now bent down by these *foraes*; but particularly in the province of Beira. After taking a review of the state of agriculture in other countries, Mr. FRANCO adds, "but Portugal, divested of industry and commerce, and which ought to turn its attention solely to agriculture, now beholds this branch in the most deplorable state of abjectness and misery. These *foraes* must be diminished. At the commencement of our Monarchy and till the time of ALPHONSUS IV. these were our only tributes. In the days of that Monarch, the *sisas*, or a kind of excise, commenced in the time of JOHN I. when the House of BRAGANZA was raised, they became general in the kingdom. Till then the *sis* was not paid, or a tax on water, levied in time of the PHILIPS, owing to the war in Bahia and Pernambuco against the Dutch. Since then tributes have been put on every thing—tributes which only weigh heavy on every class of agriculture. Consequently, the *foraes* must be diminished, because, at the commencement of the monarchy, the people did not pay more than is above stated, and they now find themselves so overloaded with tributes, that under them it is impossible agriculture should flourish. The impost of *foraes* can never be retained on the present footing; because, on an average, the expences of cultivation are between 40 and 50, so that the land will no longer support the tiller. It is, therefore, necessary to give that vigour to the nation it formerly possessed, and to inspire the farmer with interest he ought to feel. The proof will be found in the lands of the privileged holders. On an estate, over which the House of Braganza holds a privilege, part of my own family abandoned the land, because they were compelled to pay a fourth of the produce, which they could no longer pay. So it happens in many other estates," &c.

Messrs. BORGES CARNEIRO, CORREA DE SEABRA, and OIROA, spoke at great length on the subject, and with great local knowledge. "It is a shame," exclaimed the latter, "that nature should have given to us so fertile a soil, blest with a most benign climate, and yet we require that Barbarians (meaning the people of the coast of Africa) should come and bring us our daily bread. Can we ever thus attain a state of independence? Can we ever be a nation? The picture of the strength of a nation is

always seen in fields; even there we may read the laws which govern; if they are cultivated, freedom reigns, and wisdom prevails; but if they are covered with thorns, then ignorance and despotism hold their sway."

Such is the interesting topic on which the Cortes of Portugal are now engaged, one in which they will be accompanied by the good wishes of grateful people, for whose regeneration they are labouring. They are removing abuses which have existed more than two centuries, and which must probably have existed as much longer, if it had not been for the late change. Who, then, with any shadow of justice, could wish to see their useful labours either suspended or obstructed? To rail at their labours if the former situation of Portugal is only considered, is not only ungenerous but borders on folly and madness,

Greeks.—The news from or respecting Greece increases in a painful kind of interest: it must still, however, be understood to be little better than rumour. The most horrible atrocities are said to have been committed by the victorious party at Navarino and Tripolizza, upon the persons of their conquered adversaries. We do not say that we would rather the places had never fallen than that the capture of them should have been sullied by cruelties, because it is more than probable than the defeat of the Greeks would have been attended with equal suffering on their part, and that humanity would have been equally violated either way; but similarity of conduct in the two parties has a great tendency to equalize the justice of the two causes. A gallant countryman of ours, who had mainly assisted in the fall of Tripolizza, separated himself in disgust from the conquerors, when he discovered that they meant to stain their victory with treachery and massacre. However, thus much we may be permitted to say, not in palliation, but simply in explication, of the conduct of the Greeks,—supposing all that is imputed to them to be true, they are such as their masters have made them—they act like men degraded and brutalized by a long tyranny: so that their oppressors may be said to reap the fruits which they themselves have sown in the hearts of their slaves.—*Scotsman.*

English Farmers.—The distress endured by the farmers throughout the kingdom meets us at every turn. It is vain for Ministers or their retainers to amuse themselves with the imagination, that this subject can be got rid of before the nature and origin of the grievance has been honestly examined, and some effectual remedy applied to it. Nothing, not foreign war itself, if such a phenomenon in the present state of our finances were conceivable, could divert the eyes of the nation from this all-devouring calamity. It is not merely the reflections of every day that recall the great agricultural question to the mind of all men capable of thinking, but the acute sufferings, the loud complaints, and active proceedings of individuals, or associated bodies, in almost every county throughout England, which bring it home to the most inconsiderate amongst us, as a subject full of seriousness and alarm. We yesterday assigned some plain reason for the conviction, that to speak of a new tax on, or prohibition of, foreign corn, as a cure for the complaints of the farming interest, is a very palpable absurdity. Satisfied, however, as we ourselves have long been upon that point, it must naturally give us pleasure to be able to adduce, in full support of all that we have ourselves asserted, the deliberate and avowed opinions of respectable men, with whom we have had no previous concert, nor any interest in common, beyond that which belongs to all good subjects of the same Government, and stakeholders in one system of liberty, property, laws, morals, and national prosperity. The letter, and annexed draught of a petition to Parliament by Lord Stanhope, inserted in a following column, are, in our judgment, calculated to obtain extensive notice, and to produce on the minds of the country gentlemen, if any thing can produce it, a deep and salutary impression. The noble Lord had proposed, but was not zealously supported in his proposition, a public meeting of the county of Kent, where he holds considerable estates. He communicates, in a letter to the freeholders of the county, the substance of those observations and reasonings which the meeting, had it taken place, would have furnished him with an opportunity of delivering in person; and we shall do his Lordship but justice by referring to his own words as the best medium of explanation.

for his sentiments on this most critical and anxious topic. Indeed, if men were not so often misled by pompous names and overbearing authorities, it would be all but ridiculous to undertake the refutation of certain paradoxes which the question of the agricultural distresses of England have recently exposed to view. One, that masterpiece in the way of folly, would have been the ridicule of every child in the nation, if a prime Minister had not taken upon himself the reproach of giving it as his own settled creed. "Abundant crops are the cause of our distress!" If it is a redundancy of corn which has produced the fall of price, then the price has sunk in proportion to the overplus of corn. Then, if the farmer has got but little for each separate quarter, has he not still made up for the deficient price by the greater sum total which he sells? If he have 100 quarters from the same ground to sell, having had in former years but 80, he gets, we will say, no more money for the 100 than he got for his 80 quarters in the years preceding, but his 100 quarters fetch him as much as the 80 quarters; and if, by that happy failure of harvest—that *summum bonum* of our modern statesmen—the farmer's next crop, from the same extent of land, were to produce but 80 quarters instead of 100, the reverse of the former process would take place—the 80 quarters would sell for as much as the 100, but they would sell for no larger sum of money. The farmer's rent would be still the same—his taxes would remain the same—and this nostrum of a Minister would, like other quackeries, just leave the patient where it found him. The circulating medium by being less "redundant" has become more valuable, and every thing which it buys appears to be less so. Well is it now affirmed by Lord Stanhope, that although the prices of all produce are no higher than in 1793, the taxes are nearly fourfold of what they were at that period; and that if the same prices do not now remunerate the landed interest as liberally as they then did, it is because the proportion between prices and taxes have undergone that enormous change. To this conclusion, then, the only rational, the only possible conclusion, we come once more: there must be an extraordinary fall both in rents and taxes: the sooner, the more desirable for all parties—for the landlords as well as the Government itself; but a fall there must be, no coalition will enable the King's Ministers to prevent that catastrophe.—*Times.*

Persians.—"The Austrian Papers," observes a late English Journal, "have reduced to a very slight point of importance the invasion of Curdsitan by the Persians. This province is only nominally dependent on the Porte, and its inhabitants, who lead a lawless life, frequently penetrate into the Persian territory, for purposes of plunder. It is to punish these predatory practices, and not from hostile views towards the Porte, that the Persians are said to have entered that province. They made a similar incursion more than once in the course of last year; and have for several years done the same."

Amusing Note.—The Editor of the letters of Lady Lissel Hervey, just published, subjoins the following amusing note to a passage in one of them, relating to the consternation produced in the metropolis in 1750, by a slight shock of an earthquake:—

"The English nation are peculiarly liable to epidemics of all sorts; but that this earthquake-mania seems to have been unusually rabid and contagious, the following extract from the newspapers of the 4th April will show:—

"Incredible numbers of people, being under strong apprehensions that London and Westminster would be visited with another and more fatal earthquake, on this night, according to the predictions of a crazy life guardsman, and because it would be just four weeks from the last shock, as that was from the first, left their houses, and walked in the fields, or lay in boats all night; many people of fashion in the neighbouring villages sat in their coaches till day-break; others went to a greater distance; so that the roads were never more thronged, and lodgings were hardly to be procured at Windsor; so far, and even to their wits' end, had their superstitious fears or their guilty consciences driven them."

"This going to Windsor to avoid the earthquake is like the story of the old Dutches of Bolton, who, on Whiston's prophecy of the approaching destruction of the world, prudently resolved to go to China to escape so inconvenient an accident."

Special Commission at Limerick.—The Special Commission at Limerick has closed its proceedings for the present; and adjourned, conditionally, to the 12th of January. Sentence of death has been passed on seven prisoners as follows:—The two Grady's, for attacking the house of Mr. MORGAN at night, and terrifying him into a surrender of his arms. This case was aggravated by the novel and atrocious expedient of forcing forward the wife and son of the injured party, to give such testimony, under the influence of fear, as would, if credited, go to contradict or weaken the evidence of the father and husband. The five remaining, namely, Thomas Kelly, Michael Kelly, John Histon, John Mullane, and Timothy Shea, were then consigned to the same fate. It appears to be the opinion of Baron M'CLELLAND, that the aim of the banditti was to exercise an arbitrary dominion over the property of every man in the country; and this from the outset has indeed shown itself clearly to be, if not the deliberate motive of their crimes, at least the point to which they of necessity tended. Had any thing occurred in the course of these trials to render it likely that the disturbers of the laws had been instigated by an object which could be termed political, the Judge, no doubt, would have so declared his opinion. But from the whole of their proceedings it is manifest that the grievance which they strove to redress was poverty, and poverty alone. We put aside the consideration of common sense and justice, as applicable to their mode of working out the remedy sought for; but the remedy was not, in their own view of it, an overthrow of the Government, or an appropriation to themselves of any share in administering it. Criminal and frantic as we allow them to have been, these wretched creatures were consistent—so consistent as to prove that they were not hypocrites or political projectors; inasmuch as, being borne down by excess of misery, all their complaints, and menaces, and violence, went directly to obtain for them a larger share in the produce of the soil which they cultivated. This is further borne out by another passage in the address of Baron M'CLELLAND—"Did you imagine," said he to the prisoners, "that you could resist the armed forces of the country, or that a mighty empire could be destroyed by a miserable banditti?" No, we will answer for them, they had no such thought, nor did they reflect calmly at all. They were impelled to what they did by desperation only; and what could make them desperate but a sense of intolerable suffering? We defend not these poor, untaught, oppressed, and degraded beings; but who can refrain from asking, Will nothing be done for them beyond the resumption of its activity by the Special Commission? It ought to be well remembered by the country at large, that the greater portion of the land in the disturbed districts was let to the present race of occupiers at a rack rent, when prices were 40, if not 50 per cent. higher than they are at this moment. We speak on good authority when we assert, that no fall of rent had taken place in Ireland bearing any proportion even to what has happened here, much less to what the necessity of the times would call for on Irish property. Can, then, the landlords of the southern counties withhold their attention and their pity from a case like this? They have attended the Commission in great force: they have received high compliments from the Solicitor-General, for the zeal and boldness with which they came forward, to be empanelled as Jurors in the prosecutions of their own unfortunate tenantry. How much more exalted their merit—how much more eloquent, as well as just the eulogium they would invite, by contributing their part, and an effectual part it might be, towards removing the cause of those prosecutions! That the Irish rents will reduce themselves ere long, is certain. But what accumulated misery is there first to be endured—how many more crimes committed—how many more lives forfeited—how many more landlords ruined by their own improvident rapacity and exaction! Mere punishment, we lament to say, has not yet produced the consequences which had been hoped for by the framers of the Special Commission. The list of outrages is as formidable as ever, and another murder has been perpetrated on a poor man of the name of CULLINANE, whose offence was, that he resisted an order of the banditti to deliver up his arms.—*Times.*

Prince Metternich.—The following article give us a reason for the visit of Prince Metternich to His Majesty at Hanover—and would seem to afford another proof of the wish of the Emperor Alexander to maintain amicable relations with the Porte.

"In the Paris papers last received, appears an article dated the 10th instant under the head of Vienna, communicating the contents of a circular, said to have been addressed by the cabinet of St. Petersburg to all the great powers of Europe; and which is assigned as the occasion of the late visit of Prince Metternich, to our Sovereign at Hanover. If faith can at all be put in this document, we should suppose the continuance of peace to be no longer doubtful; and that Europe has nothing at present to dread from the ambition of Russia, which expressly limits her views to obtaining for the unfortunate Greeks, whose situation is described as meriting the sympathy of every christian people, a guarantee against future persecutions. There is, it must be confessed, no little magnanimity in the moderation thus evinced by Russia at the present crisis, if it be purely voluntary; which there is reason, indeed, to distrust."

The Bond Property.—Our readers cannot have quite forgotten the extraordinary circumstance of the immense sum of money (100,000*l.* at least) left undevise, by Mrs. Sarah Bond, a few months since. The natural consequence of such a circumstance has been the assertion of various and very numerous claims of affinity in several parts of the country; but we have some, and no small, reason for believing, that the successful claimant is at this moment a gardener, residing and labouring in Cheltenham. His name is Evans, and, if we be not misinformed, he is now in the employment of — Tomlins, Esq. From what we have been enabled to glean, it appears that a professional gentleman, nearly connected with the family of Bond, of Marshfield, in endeavouring to trace the pedigree of the branch with which he was immediately concerned, discovered the relationship of gardener Evans, and, with a spirit that must reflect immortal honour on his name, has undertaken the poor man's cause in so liberal a manner, as nothing but the most perfect confidence of success could warrant. Happy shall we be in recording that success.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

Copper Coin.—There is a copper coin in the possession of Colonel Ross, of Nigg, of a size somewhat less than a farthing, which was found in the ruins of his old farm offices. On one side of it the Scotch thistle is easily traced, but the impression on the other side seem difficult to ascertain. The date, however, is perfectly distinct, being 918. We cannot venture to affirm that this is a Scotch coin, the silver penny of Alexander II., 1214, being the oldest we have any knowledge of. The coin in the possession of Colonel Ross, however, deserves the attention of the antiquary, as it may strengthen the belief that there are Scotch coins of older date than that last mentioned.—*Inverness Courier.*

Anecdote.—When Maximilian II. was Emperor of Germany, two gentlemen, the one a Spaniard, the other a German, having asked of him in marriage his natural daughter, the beautiful Helen Searfequinn, the Emperor told them that he held both in equal estimation, and wished that their strength and dexterity should decide the matter between themselves. As the friend of both, however, he took the liberty to propose, instead of risking their lives by a duel, they should procure a sack, in which he who contrived to put his adversary should espouse the lady. The two gentlemen, accordingly, contended more than an hour before the assembled Court, when at length the Spaniard fell; on which the German Andrew Eberhard, Baron de Talbert, placed his rival in the sack, took him on his back, and deposited him, to the infinite diversion of all the spectators, at the feet of the Emperor; and the next day married the beautiful Helen.

Paisian Peasantry.—Not many days ago, a Mademoiselle Ia Rose was to have been married in Paris, but the ceremony was put off by the Gentleman, who, on one of his visits, discovered symptoms of premature budding. A wit observed, on this occasion, by the way of excuse, "that it was a striking proof of the extraordinary mildness of the season."

Hannibal at the Foot of the Alps;

METHINKS mine eyes the matchless chief have scanned;
 Likest young Enterprise, in mortal frame
 Condemn'd to linger, yet with unquench'd aim
 Pondering the peaks that once his wings had spann'd;
 Or like the fetter'd eagle, doom'd to stand
 An upward-gazer, he, whose eye of flame
 Was Exultation's throne, as dim became
 The sinking orb that loftier lit the land.
 Arms of ethereal temper case him round
 With energy;—high Counsel shades his breast,
 By Circumspection are his temples bound,
 With lofty Daring's glow his cheek is dyed,
 And lighted Hope sits lambent on his crest,
 And gleams already up the mountain side.

Policy of Russia.**ON THE POLICY OF RUSSIA, AND ITS CONDUCT TOWARDS ENGLAND.**

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,

The following observations were put together upon the publication of the ukase of the Emperor of Russia, dated in October last, regulating the commerce of the eastern coast of Asia, and the north-west coast of America. They were laid aside, as the little attention which it attracted seemed to stamp it a matter of no importance. Late events have convinced the writer, that the view he took of its importance was correct; he therefore submits them to your consideration. L. I.

The ukase lately issued by the Emperor Alexander, in regard to the restrictions under which he places the commerce of the north-west coast of America, and the eastern coast of Asia, exhibits to a greater degree the extended ambition of the Russian cabinet, than that politic Government has ever yet thought it prudent, beforehand, to disclose. The time, too, which has been chosen to give publicity to this important document, is not the least remarkable circumstance attending it, as affording an alarming proof how little it regards the opinion, or dreads the power, of Europe, especially of this country.

By the ukase every nation is forbidden, whatever may be their prior or preferable right, founded on discovery, settlement, or trade, to have any intercourse with the north-west coast of North America, as far south as the 51st degree of north latitude, under penalty of the forfeiture of the cargo. But the effect of the decree is not confined to this, for it extends the same penalty to any vessels found within one hundred miles of the forbidden coast; thus laying down a novel and monstrous principle, which if once acquiesced in, will lead to consequences most alarming to this nation, as a commercial and naval power. There was a time when such an attempt would have roused the Government and the people of this country to a proper vindication of their rights, and of the law of nations. It is, however, readily admitted, that those days are past; but still it may be important to point out the effect of this decree, as affecting the honour and glory of England.

Within the bounds prescribed by the ukase are many of the discoveries of our immortal Cook, and a still larger proportion of those made by the indefatigable Vancouver and his zealous companions. The question has been asked before the world, by the Government of France, through their subservient journals—Will England submit to this? To that Government the importance of the principle involved in the publication of this ukase was seen at once; though by ours it has been entirely neglected. Have they even considered, if Parry and his brave associates should accomplish their daring attempt, whether they are to be subject to the penalties of this decree? or are they to be exempted from its operation, through the forbearance of Alexander; or in consequence of the orders of the Admiralty of England, not to submit to this overbearing attempt to exclude us from seas peculiarly our own.

The same provisions which are enacted as to the north-west of American are extended to the eastern coast of Asia, as far south as 45 to 51 degrees north latitude; including within its operation a portion of the Chinese empire.

The real nature and effect of this decree seems to have attracted no attention in this country, against whose interests and commerce it is directly aimed in a manner so derogatory to its honour.

By a convention entered into between England and the United States in 1818, it was agreed, that the boundaries of the territories of the two states in North America should be the 49th degree of north latitude, as far west as the rocky mountains. Beyond that the country was left free to both, and to third parties for ten years. The consequence of the Russian decree is, therefore, that our adventurers in North America are cut off from all connexion with the Pacific Ocean, and of course

from all direct intercourse with China, the great market for furs, the produce of our Canadian provinces, while the Russian and American trade is preserved direct and entire.

It is not a little remarkable that this measure should have been adopted immediately after the publication of those excellent reports on the importance of our eastern commerce, made last Session of Parliament by committees of both Houses, sanctioned and promoted by the executive Government, wherein the growing importance of this intercourse is brought forward and enforced. But this conduct upon the part of the Russian Cabinet, and the conduct of our Government in acquiescing quietly in the insult thus so ostentatiously offered to us, becomes the more extraordinary, when reference is made to the third report of the Commons Committee on Foreign Trade, in which the extension of our commerce with the north of China is dwelt upon and recommended as an object of great importance.

As to the temper which actuates the Cabinet of St. Petersburg towards England, let that same important report be consulted. But it makes one almost weep with vexation to reflect, that the resources, the blood, and the honour of our dear native land—of this once proud and powerful people—should have been exhausted but to have her degraded and insulted by the former coadjutor in Napoleon's plans for our destruction, and now followed out, in spite of our Holy Alliance, with a steadiness that never sleeps, and with an earnestness of purpose, and extent of means, truly alarming.

In the East we perceive the commencement of her plan distinctly marked out. She has made a daring experiment; but, like other bold measures, it appears to have put down all opposition. On the frontiers of Persia, within a short distance of the modern capital of the Schah, she has a numerous and highly appointed army. This army, in the most perfect state of equipment, is notoriously ready to march into Persia the moment the present King dies—an event which, from his age and infirmities, cannot be very distant; and when the dissensions of his sons will place the Russian power on the frontiers of British India. With the same army she flanks Asia Minor, an easy prey as soon as Turkey shall be added to her empire—a measure no one now doubts she will execute as soon as she thinks she has played sufficiently with Austria, and rendered her incapable of taking an active part against her. Indeed, she knows full well that the occupation of Italy by that Power adds so much to the weakness of her power as to render it harmless and without effect, while the occupation of the Turkish dominions, with the Greek population stirred up in her favour, and attached to her as subjects, will put Austria as much under control as Prussia now is by her occupation of Poland. Introduced, as she thus is, into the very heart of Europe, Germany is rendered powerless, while she is safe on the side of Sweden by the conquest of Finland.

But the character of her people renders her more formidable even than the extent of her territory, the amount of her population, or the equipment and discipline of her armies. Belonging to a northern country, they are glad to visit more genial climates; and, attached to the name and power of Russia, they yet willingly settle wherever they are ordered. With no desire of returning home, they never lose the character, nor forget the interests, of their parent state. Contented, though unemployed, no exertion of fatigue can frighten or discourage them; thus rendering them, as permanent conquerors, far more formidable than the armies of France, who never could be restrained from discontent but by action, nor pleased but in the hope of revisiting their native land.

Such are the power and the projects of the greatest empire which the world has yet seen in a state of civilization, fitted to call into action all the acquirements of modern warfare, but not advanced so as to feel or to know the advantages of freedom and independence—fit instruments of conquest, with no desire to resist the wishes or views of their leader. The resources of the state are immense, and the measures of its Government have been the same from the moment that Peter I. called them into action; the same, whether directed by a native or foreign Chief—whether by a Russian Prince or a German lady. The character of the present Czar gives a consistency and vigour to the whole which it has never yet obtained; and the progress of this ambitious power can only be checked by an appeal to the people of the state of Europe, which will not again be speedily resorted to. Such is the state of the world, as wisely, deliberately, permanently, and safely settled with the concurrence of England, and which she is bound by treaty to uphold. But unstable and ruinous must those compacts ever be, where the interests of the people are neglected in order to secure the power of their rulers. Another time, it is hoped, we shall be wiser.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

On the 26th of December, the lady of J. B. Heath, Esq. of Bloomsbury-place, of a daughter.

On the 24th of December, at Lewes, the lady of Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. of a daughter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Army.

From the Times, Dec. 26, 1821.

Whilst the expenditure of the army, absolutely necessary for the defence of the empire and the purposes of good government, will, we are sure, be borne cheerfully by every class of the community, the nation has a right to expect from Ministers the most economical administration of the funds placed by Parliament at their disposal. It is the imperious duty of every man who thinks he can detect improper expenditure, to point it out, and to demand the reduction of that extravagance. And surely there never was a time when that duty was more urgently called for, than when a desolating distemper threatens, as at present, to overwhelm the whole class of farmers, the whole agricultural interest, and through them the great body of the people.

We think we do a favour to the Ministers, whilst we perform a duty to the public, by inviting their attention to the subject of retired full pay now granted to officers in the army. We have taken some trouble lately to lay before our readers the state of the army half-pay list; and we hope that the unanswerable statements given of the inconsiderate waste of the public money, by the grant of so many useless pensions under the head of a military half-pay, will be attended with the desired benefit to the public, and to the old and veteran half-pay officers. If our endeavours do not lead to economy and retrenchment in that branch, by the employment of officers on half-pay, it is not our fault; the country members and country gentlemen will be to blame.

In the army estimates for this year, 1821, there is a charge of 139,999l. 12s. for full pay for retired officers and unattached officers of his MAJESTY'S forces; and we request attention to that charge. It is a charge, we believe, not known to the army in former peaceable times, and therefore to be watched with the more attention.

Although the establishment of veteran corps and retired officers on full pay was meant as a reward to veteran officers for long and faithful services, after they were unfit for active duty in the field, we fear that great abuses have crept into that branch of the service, and that, like every other department, it has been made a means of adding to the useless expense of the public, and to the patronage of the Ministers, by pensioning a class of men little deserving such indulgence, and never contemplated by Parliament. As it is now in contemplation to assemble some veteran battalions, and as notice has been given to all officers who were transferred from the full and half-pay to the veteran battalions to send in their address to the War-office, we consider this as a proper time to bring the conduct of the Ministers with regard to these officers before the public. We are of opinion that the conduct of Ministers in this instance will show their utter disregard to every thing like economy in the management of the public money; and prove to the nation the absolute necessity of putting a stop to profession. There are two acts of Parliament that establish the claims which entitle officers to be placed on full retired pay! and we entreat particular attention to their enactments.

By the 51st Geo. III., c. 103, it is enacted that his MAJESTY may allow any officer, who would, by length of service or otherwise, be entitled to be transferred from any regiment of the line to a veteran battalion, who shall become, or be incapable of serving either from wounds, ill health, infirmity or age, to be certified by medical officers to the Secretary at War, and to be thereupon allowed to retire under the provisions of that act, to have and to receive the full pay of the commission which he shall have held at the time of his being allowed to retire, &c.

"By the 52d Geo. III., c. 151, "His Majesty may allow any Quarter-master, at the expiration of 30 years' actual military service, 12 years of which service shall have been as a Quarter-master, and who shall be certified to be unfit for further duty, to retire on the full pay of his commission," &c.

It must be evident from the tenour of these acts, that a long service, ill health, wounds, or infirmity, which actually prevent active duty in regiments of the line, ALONE entitle officers to be transferred permanently to veteran battalions and on those battalions being disbanded, to receive their full pay for life.

By reference to the Army Estimates of 1821, it will be seen that there are upwards of 600 officers of the army retired on their full pay; chiefly from veteran battalions.

In 1819, when 10 battalions of veterans were embodied, many of the officers, on various pleas, were excused from joining their corps, and numbers, to complete the establishment of officers, were appointed from the half-pay list and from the full pay of regiments of the line. As every excuse that was admitted from a veteran officer by this novel proceeding increased the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief, by giving him the power of conferring on such favorites as he might select, full pay for life, it may be conjectured that a specious plea only was required for an excuse. It might have been expected, as these battalions were raised avowedly for the emergency of that year, that the Commander-in-Chief, if a few officers had been wanted, might have

brought the requisit number from the half-pay for the temporary service and, on the corps being disbanded, again have returned them to half-pay. But, to the astonishment of those who were aware of the fact, the Commander-in-Chief selected such as he chose from the full and half-pay, and although many of those selected had seen little service, and were only a few weeks or months enrolled in the Veterans, they were afterwards allowed to retire on full pay for life, thereby occasioning a great and we think it will appear a very unnecessary, expence to the country.

Mr. HUME objected to this expence, and declared it an illegal charge; and we are indebted to him for two returns of the numbers of each rank that were appointed to the Veterans, and which enabled us to know the exact number. It appears by the following table, that 68 officers were brought from regiments of the line, and 179 officers from half-pay to the veteran battalions, making a total of 247 officers that were allowed to retire upon full pay; and the country has been, by that extravagant act of Government, charged with annuities to the amount of 13,870l., the amount of the half-pay, which charge, taken at only 12 years' purchase, makes an expence to the public of 166,440l.

An Abstract of the number of Officers transferred from full pay and from half-pay of the Army, to the Royal Veteran Battalions; and on the disbanding of these Battalions, placed on full pay for life.

	Colonel.	Lieut-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Adjutant.	Quarter-Master.	Total.
Number of each rank brought from full pay.—(Vide Parliamentary Paper No. 128, of 1821.)	—	1	3	20	34	7	1	2	68
Ditto, from half pay.—(Vide Parliamentary Paper No. 129, of 1821.)	8	8	2	29	96	33	1	2	179
Total	8	9	5	49	130	40	2	4	247

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FULL AND HALF PAY.

No. of Colonels,	8	at per ann.	£146 0 0	£1,168 0 0
.. Lieut.-Colonels, 9	109	10 0	985 10 0	
.. Majors, 5	118	12 6	599 2 6	
.. Captains, 49	63	17 6	3,129 17 6	
.. Lieutenants, .. 130	45	12 6	5,931 5 0	
.. Ensigns, 40	41	1 3	1,642 10 10	
.. Adjutants, .. 2	82	2 6	164 5 0	
.. Quarter-Masters, 4	63	17 6	255 10 0	
Total..... 247 Officers, occasioning an } additional annual increase of annuities of {			£13,870 0 0	
Or at 12 years' purchase.....			£166,440 0 0	

These proceedings we confess to be altogether inexplicable on any system of economy and retrenchment; particularly when inquiry is made into the claims of those persons to whom full pay was thus given. In every question of expence of half and fully pay, it must be borne in mind that the Finance Committee, in 1817, held out to Parliament the gradual reduction of these charges instead of an increase, which has taken place to a great degree since that time. And also, that on the 9th of June, 1819, when three millions of new taxes were imposed on the people, the Ministers pledged themselves and the House to adopt economy in every department.

If the law admitted, which we do not think the 51st of George III. does admit, of officers being placed on full pay for life, by the mere act of joining a veteran battalion, it might be expected, nay, we will say that it was the imperious duty of the Commander-in-Chief to have selected officers whose great length of service, state of health, and general claims from their public service, entitled them to the favour and the benefit of full pay for life, instead of his selecting officers who—if we are to judge by the periods of their actual service—could scarcely have learned their duty. We regret to find that the period of actual service of a large proportion of the officers selected from the half-pay has been very short; and we leave our readers to judge, by reference to the following list, whether, in any circumstances of the country, such men are entitled to enjoy full pay for life, after one year in some, two in others, and five years of actual service in others, when there are so many officers on half-pay who have served twice and thrice that period. As examples of the manner in which the selection has been made, we will point out that it appears by the Parliamentary return, that Lieut. Pritchard, after ten months' actual service in the Waggon Corps was placed on half-pay in 1795, and, after remaining for 26 years on half-pay unemployed, was appointed to the Veterans in January, 1821, after orders were given (we believe) to disband those corps, and in a few days was placed on full pay for life! Is not this monstrous at this time? Does not this look like a gross job? Ensign M'Arthur as appears by the

return, was after the expiration of two years' service, placed on half-pay in 1802, and for 18 years remained on half-pay: in 1820 he was appointed to the Veteran Battalion and in a few months afterwards retired on full pay for life. Can this have been attention to length of service, or merit as a soldier? Can any attention to the distressed state of our finances have been given by the Ministers who sanctioned such pension?

Captain FITZGERALD served for two years, and was placed on half-pay in May, 1801, where he remained for 14 years. He was brought on full pay of the 52d regiment on the 24th of August, 1815: and in seven days, viz., on the 31st of August, he was promoted to a company. He was placed on the half-pay, 1817, where he remained until 1820, when he was appointed to the Veterans, that he might retire in a few months on the full pay of Captain, which he now has; his whole period of actual service having been about 3½ years.

It will be seen, also, that the appointment of many of the officers took place at the time it had been determined to disband the Veterans, as if on purpose to give them full pay for life! Can such be tolerated? Ought not such pensioners to be struck off?

A List of the Names, and Length of Service, of some of the 179 Officers brought from the Half-Pay of the Army, on the strength of the Veteran Battalions, in 1820 and 1821, and placed in a few Months afterwards, when these Corps were disbanded, on Full Pay for Life. (Vide Parliamentary Paper No. 129, of 1821.)

Names.	From the Half-pay of what Regiment.	Whole length of actual service.	When appointed to the Veterans.	When placed on half-pay.
		Yrs. mo.	1820.	
1st Lieut. Ince,	8th Foot,	4 0	Feb. 24	
Lieut. Pope,	60th Foot,	5 8	Feb. 24	
Ensign Doyle,	5th W. I. Reg	— 9	Feb. 24	
2d Lieut. O'Connell,	92d Foot,	2 6	Feb. 2	
Lieut. Manning,	34th Foot,	6 —	Aug. 24	
Ensign Ellis,	35th Foot,	3 3	Feb. 3	App. in 1799, and put on half pay 1820: on that till 1820.
3d Lieut. Black,	74th Foot,	6 2	Feb. 3	
Lieut. M'Caul,	1st Ger. Bat.	3 —	Feb. 3	
Lieut. M'Crohan,	4th Foot,	3 9	July 6	
Lieut. Hoe,	9th Foot,	2 6	July 6	
Lieut. Nixon,	96th Foot,	5 6	Oct. 12	
Lieut. Pritchard,	Wag. Corps,	1 —	Jan. 21	On half pay since August 1795.
4th Lieut. Cavandish,	3d Ger. Bat.	6 —	Feb. 3	
Lieut. M'Gregor,	24th Foot,	3 6	Feb. 24	
Lieut. Crewe,	7th Foot,	4 —	Aug. 24	
Ens. M'Arthur,	R. S. Corps	2 —	Feb. 24	On half pay since June 1802
5th Lieut. Milne,	45th Foot,	5 —	Feb. 24	
6th Lieut. O'Brien,	S. Regiment	5 3	Feb. 24	
Lieut. Pike,	6th Ger. Bat.	6 —	May 4	
Lieut. Lewis,	60th Foot,	3 6	May 4	
Lieut. Kershawe,	2d Ger. Bat.	6 —	July 6	Was on half pay from 17th January 1796 to May 1810.
Lieut. Terry,	90th Foot,	5 6	July 6	
7th Capt. Fitzgerald,	60th Foot,	3 8	Feb. 24	On half pay from May 1801 to Aug. 1815.
Lieut. Balderson,	102d Foot,	5 —	Feb. 24	
Lieut. O'Connell,	67th Foot,	4 —	Feb. 24	
Lieut. Young,	25th Foot,	4 6	July 27	
Lieut. Dreghorn,	78th Foot,	5 6	Oct. 12	
Ens. Mackenzie,	8th W. I. Reg	3 10	July 24	
8th Ens. Collins,	50th Foot,	6 —	July 24	
Ens. Ensinger,	91st Foot,	6 —	July 24	
Ens. Skinner,	92d Foot,	4 6	July 3	
9th Lieut. Kelly,	100th Foot,	6 —	July 24	
Lieut. Blake,	3d Foot,	3 6	July 24	
Lieut. Donnelly,	30th Foot,	2 6	July 24	
Ens. Rennick,	2d Ger. Bat.	4 6	July 24	
Ens. Mackay,	Cape Corps,	3 9	July 24	
Ens. Prittie,	60th Foot,	5 2	Oct. 26	
10th Lieut. Hargrove,	16th Foot,	5 —	Feb. 24	
Lt. Henderson,	8th W. I. Reg.	4 6	July 27	
Ens. Macphail,	6th Foot,	3 9	Feb. 24	On half pay since Apr. 1803

We have selected the names of some of those officers who were taken from regiments of the line, to show their length of service to entitle them to full pay, and that they were appointed after it had been determined to disband the Veterans; so that it really appears as if the increase of pensioners on the public, could be the only object.

A List of some of those Officers who were transferred from Regiments of the Line to the Veterans, with their length of Service in the Army, and time of appointment to the Veteran Battalions.—(Vide Parliamentary Paper, No. 1821.)

Names.	From what Corps.	Length of actual service.	Date of first Commission.	When appointed to Veterans.
		Yrs. mo.		
1. Lieut. Lowe,	47th Foot	11 6	Aug. 18, 1808	Feb. 24, 1820
Lieut. Gibson,	90th Foot	12 —	Feb. 11, 1808	Feb. 22, 1820
Ensign Gilchrist,	67th Foot	7 6	May 6, 1813	Feb. 1, 1821
2. Lieut. M'Arthur,	79th Foot	10 6	Nov. 9, 1809	Feb. 24, 1820
Lieut. Williams,	60th Foot	10 —	June 22, 1809	Feb. 24, 1820
Lieut. Freer,	39th Foot	11 4	April 6, 1809	July 27, 1820
Lieut. Ebhart,	1st Foot	6 6	July 11, 1811	Jan. 11, 1821
4. Lieut. Coventry,	72d Foot	10 6	Jan. 11, 1810	July 27, 1820
7. Lieut. Boyd,	8th Foot	44 6	Oct. 13, 1808	Apr. 20, 1820
Lieut. Ross,	80th Foot	9 5	Sept. 13, 1810	Feb. 24, 1820
8. Lieut. Michell,	8th Foot	8 9	May 8, 1811	Feb. 24, 1820
Lieut. Hopkins,	6th Foot	11 10	May 23, 1801	Jan. 11, 1821
Ensign Newton,	10th Foot	7 4	May 27, 1812	Sept. 14, 1820
9. Lieut. Thompson,	18th Foot	7 6	July 11, 1811	Apr. 13, 1820
Lieut. Trotter,	23d Foot	9 —	Feb. 15, 1811	Feb. 2, 1820
10. Lieut. Lenn,	11st Foot	11 6	May 11, 1800	Nov. 2, 1820

We are curious to know whether medical certificates were given to all these officers before admission to the Veterans, as the act of Parliament requires.

There cannot be a doubt, we think, as to the course which the public interests require to be adopted with all these 247 officers. There are plenty of officers of the old Veteran Battalions to officer the three battalions to be raised, without employing any of these 247. They ought not, therefore, to be employed; they ought to be again placed on half-pay, and 13,870*l.* per annum saved. The distresses of the country do not warrant such misapplication of the funds of the country as the continuance of their full pay. Parliament never intended to allow the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief to be exercised in that manner.

But it is, we regret to observe, only part of the system, which works so well for those who live on the taxes, but badly so for those who pay them. The whole transaction deserves the most serious attention, and we hope will obtain it from those who have the power to correct such abuse of power, and such wanton expenditure.

With respect to the necessity of increasing the number of the army for actual service at the present moment, we shall shortly state our opinions.

Galileo.—This great Astronomer, at the age of 70, was compelled by the Inquisition to recant his opinion of the motion of the earth, which the theologians had declared to be "false and absurd in philosophy, and erroneous in faith, being expressly contrary to the Scriptures." Having abjured his belief as an error and heresy, with his knees on the ground and his hands on the gospel, as soon as he rose up, he is reported to have struck the earth with his foot and muttered, "E pur si move"—(It moves nevertheless.)

Blue Stockings.—Dr. Stillingfleet was remarkable for wearing blue-socking; and being a man of extensive literature and great conversational powers, there was a pressure of company wherever he visited. His absence one day caused some one to exclaim, "Ah! we can do nothing without the blue-sockings." The saying was often repeated; and afterwards, when many of his friends formed themselves into a Society, this trifling peculiarity of the Doctor was so much remembered, that they could take no other name than that of "The Blue Stocking Club."

Anecdote of Geo. III.—While the Earl of Chesterfield was in the Cabinet, he had to wait upon the King for his signature to an appointment which his Majesty had objected to with much warmth.—The Earl opened the business with, "Whose name would your Majesty be pleased to have put in the blanks?" "Belshazzar's!" exclaimed the Sovereign with much indignation. "And will your Majesty," continued the cool and facetious Peer, "permit the instrument to run as usual—Our trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor?" The King, it is added, laughed, and immediately put his hand to the required appointment.

Agriculture.

From the Times, December 27, 1821.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

Gentlemen.—Having recently proposed and promoted a county meeting “for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the present agricultural distress,” I owe it to you and to myself to explain the circumstances which may prevent me from persevering in that measure. That explanation is particularly due to those freeholders who honoured with their support the requisitions which were circulated by myself and others throughout the county, in order to obtain that object.

Under the unparalleled distress which now afflicts this county, as well as every other part of the kingdom, and which might, by its continuance, produce disorganization in the State, I could not entertain a doubt that a general wish would be felt by the owners as well as the occupiers of land to petition Parliament on the subject, which is of vital importance to all classes of the community. On such an occasion I hoped that all party feelings would be laid aside, and that persons who differed in their political opinions might cordially co-operate from a sense of their common danger, and from a desire to promote the public welfare and their own. I thought, also, that measures might be proposed which ought to unite in their support all classes and descriptions of persons, and even those who were not immediately interested in the cultivation of the soil. It seemed also very requisite to dispel the delusion which exists in many quarters, that relief could be found only in high prices, which are neither desirable nor attainable.

Some persons who agreed with me in thinking that petitions ought to be presented to Parliament for relief, would not sign the requisition, because they were of opinion that the object would be best promoted by private meetings, and “agricultural associations.” They might, indeed, have learned from observation, if not from their own experience, that those petitions must be the most effectual which are supported by large numbers, and by the weight and constitutional influence that belongs to a county meeting. They might also have reflected that private associations, however respectable the individuals are who compose them, may be viewed by the public with indifference, because they are thought to be inefficient; or with mistrust, because they may be supposed to have for their object some measure which might tend to raise the price of corn, and which might be considered unfavourable to the general interests of the country. On the other hand, I found that the yeomen and the farmers were, as they ought to be, and as might naturally be expected, most anxious for a county meeting, at which the whole subject might be fully and publicly discussed.

If, indeed the object of such associations were, if possible, to render provisions dear, I am ready to allow that private meetings are best fitted for a purpose which is so unpopular. It would be well, however, for the advocates of such a measure to consider whether it would be practicable to effect it, when it is manifest that the protecting duty which they recommend could have no effect whatever upon the price of corn, and that the prices of almost every other article of produce have also experienced a similar depression. For example, it was stated by a witness who was examined before the Committee on the depressed state of agriculture, and it must be well known in this county, that “in the districts where the cultivation of hops is very much relied upon, the price only just pays the duty.” Though the present prices of produce are not such as can in general remunerate the farmer and enable him to pay the taxes and other charges to which he is subject, the distress which is now so generally and so severely felt is not occasioned solely by low prices. A similar distress did not exist at the commencement of the late war, when prices were very low, and when the taxes were low also; but the prices are now nearly the same as they were then, and perhaps lower, while the taxes are now nearly four times as great as they were at that period. The present distress arises from the disproportion which now exists between the present prices of produce and the present amount of taxes! and it is, as appears to me, a clear and undeniable proposition, that such disproportion can be removed only by increasing those prices, or by diminishing those taxes; and that if the former alternative is impracticable, the latter can only be adopted. If that measure were adopted to a sufficient extent, low prices would cease to be a subject of complaint, and would afford general satisfaction to the country.

Some persons refused to sign the requisition, because they thought that no relief could be obtained; but it was somewhat premature to form that judgment before they had any knowledge of the measures which would be proposed, and which might have received their concurrence, when the subject had been fully explained.

Other persons declined to support the requisition, because they objected very strongly to the proposal of any specific measures in the petition; as if that petition ought to have been in the style of a “begging letter,” stating distress, and asking generally for relief. I thought, on the

contrary, that when relief could be granted to the farmers; and such would have been the case if their distress had proceeded from a general failure of the crops. Now we are gravely told that their distress is occasioned by the crops being too abundant, though abundance was formerly considered to be a blessing.

In all disorders, whether bodily or political, it is necessary to ascertain the cause, in order to effect the cure. If the county meeting had been held, I would have endeavoured to explain very fully the origin and causes of the present distress, which, far from being of a temporary transient nature, does not seem to me to have attained its full height, and must increase by its continuance until it may lead to consequences the most calamitous. I would have stated in what manner the return to cash payments had increased the heavy burden of the taxes, and tendered in all cases difficult, and in some cases impracticable, the execution of private contracts. I would have represented the evils which the present distress may bring upon the labourers, upon the tradesmen, upon the manufacturers, and also upon the fundholders. I would have shown that an enormous reduction might, without injustice, be made of those taxes which are imposed upon several of the necessities of life—upon beer, salt, leather, candles, and soap. I would have recommended an equal, and therefore a just, assessment of the poor’s rates, and of all other public burdens, upon all capital however invested. I would have recommended the adoption of such municipal regulations as would secure to the consumer the full advantage which he ought to receive from the low prices. Above all, I would have recommended that taxes and other payments should be reduced in the same proportion as the value of the currency has been increased. The explanations and arguments which I should have offered upon the subject would very much exceed the limits of this address, but they may appear in another form, in a pamphlet, which will soon be published. I subjoin the petition which I intended to propose, and which would, I think, have afforded an useful example to other counties. It is submitted to your candid consideration. I must deeply regret that the proposal of a county meeting, unconnected as it was with any party purposes, did not upon this occasion receive such support and encouragement from the landed proprietors of this county, as would allow me to hope that it would have promoted as effectually as I wished the objects which I had in view. I have endeavoured to discharge my duty, and I leave others to perform theirs, if they are not blind to the dangers of the country, and to the awful crisis which is now approaching.

I shall always continue to be your most faithful Servant,
STANHOPE.

COPY OF THE PROPOSED PETITION.

The humble Petition of the undersigned owners and occupiers of Land in the County of Kent.

SHOETH,—That the unexampled distress with which your petitioners are now afflicted appears to them the more alarming, because it is not the result of temporary causes; and the more grievous, because no efficient measures have yet been adopted by Parliament for their relief.

That their distress does not proceed, as has been strangely represented, from abundant production, which in former and happier periods of our history was considered to be a blessing; and that the bounty of Providence cannot be deprecated by your petitioners as a misfortune.

That the real cause of their distress is an excessive burden of taxation, such as was never yet endured in any other country, and such as cannot be continued in this without consequences the most calamitous; and that the pressure of that burden has been very much increased by the alteration of the currency, which has reduced the prices of all produce, and diminished, therefore, the means of supporting the taxes which have been imposed, and the engagements which have been contracted.

That the amount in value of the taxes under which this nation now groans is greater at present than that which existed at the close of the late war, and is such as your petitioners think cannot much longer be paid by the impoverished people of this country.

That the impossibility which may soon be experienced of collecting in the present currency those taxes which so grievously afflict and exhaust the country, might materially injure the interests of the public creditors, by lowering the prices of the funds, and by rendering precarious, if not impracticable, the payment of the dividends.

That the decay of agriculture most tend to deprive of employment many of the labouring poor, and thus to degrade their condition, to demoralize their habits, and to destroy their independence, as well as to increase the heavy and almost intolerable burden of the poor’s rates.

That it must also tend to injure the manufacturers and tradesmen, by diminishing the demand in the home market, which is far more important, and far less precarious, than any other.

That agriculture, which is the great source of national prosperity, does not receive in this country that encouragement to which it is duly entitled, nor even justice and protection, as landed property is burdened exclusively with poor's rates, and with various other heavy charges, from which all other property is entirely exempt.

That the exclusive taxation which is thus imposed appears to your petitioners to be as impolitic as it is unjust, and tends to discourage that branch of industry which is of all others the most valuable to the state, and to depress that class of the population which is essential to its very existence.

Your petitioners therefore pray that the amount of the taxes and of other payments may be reduced in the same proportion as the value of the currency has been increased; that proper municipal regulations may be adopted to remedy the inequality which now exists between the prices of produce and the charges to which your petitioners are subject; that the poor's rates, and all other public burdens, may be levied equally on all descriptions of capital, however invested: that just protection may be afforded to agriculture as well as to other branches of national industry; and that your petitioners may receive that relief to which they consider themselves entitled.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

A requisition is about to be presented to the High Sheriff of Norfolk, requesting him to call a meeting of the county, to take into consideration the present most truly alarming state of agriculture. A similar requisition will be shortly presented to the High Sheriff of the county of Suffolk. To the list of public meetings already held on the same subject we have to add a meeting of the Harleston (Norfolk) agricultural association, held on Tuesday the 18th instant, when a series of resolutions including the following was unanimously adopted:—

"That although the petition presented by this association to the House of Commons, in the last session of Parliament, was totally unproductive of any benefit to them; it is determined once more to appeal to the honourable House, in the hope that the distressed and awful situation of the country may lead them to a revision of their councils; and that by some decisive steps they may (if it be yet possible) arrest the progress of the growing dissatisfaction and despair which now fill the minds of so large a portion of the community.

"That the little hope of relief entertained by this meeting in the labours of the 'Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to take into consideration the depressed state of the agriculture of the united kingdom,' (constituted as that committee was) is fully confirmed by the production of their report; than which, to the plain comprehensions of this meeting, a more laboured, confused, contradictory, and unsatisfactory production never came under their notice.

"That this meeting considers it is now a matter of the clearest demonstration, that the agriculture of this highly-taxed country cannot sustain a competition with the productions of other countries, admitted into this duty free, or at very inadequate duties; and that one great cause of the present unparalleled distress is the ruinously low prices of grain, produced by foreign importations, prior to, and in, the year 1810.

"That the acknowledged perversion and abuse of the present system of averages leads this meeting to deprecate either a continuance of it, or any attempt to improve it; convinced that it is incapable of affording that protection to the British grower to which he is so justly entitled.

"That this meeting considers another and very principal cause of their distress is an oppressive and overwhelming taxation; a considerable relief from which, and a permanent duty on foreign agricultural produce of every description, equal to what is directly and indirectly paid by the British grower, are the only sources of relief which they can look to.

"That petitions, in the spirit of the foregoing resolutions, be immediately prepared, and presented to both Houses of Parliament, on their meeting, praying for relief."

The Rev. Wm. Davey rector of Stanfield, at his late audit, liberally made a reduction of 10 per cent. upon a very moderate composition for his tithes. At his tithe audit on the 11th instant, the Rev. James Carlos, rector of Thorpe next Haddiscoe, deducted 10 per cent. from his composition for tithes, and at the same time presented to each poor family in the parish a liberal donation of coals. The Rev. C. Barlee, rector of Fritton, near Yarmouth, abated 10 per cent. the Rev. Joshua Smith, rector of Holt, and the Rev. B. Francis, rector of Edgefield, 20 per cent.; and the Rev. John Moul, of Brisley, 12½ per cent., at their late tithe audits.—*Norwich paper.*

Henry Osborne, Esq., of Branches-park, the proprietor of the great and small tithes of the parish of Cowlinge, at his audit on Thursday last made a deduction of 1s per acre, being more than 15 per cent. The Rev. C. Johnson, rector of Bildeston, has deducted 10 per cent. from the tithes of that parish.—*Bury paper.*

Selections.

Newgate; or, Desultory Sketches in a Prison.—A Poem, by L. Halloran, D. D.—Dedicated to Sir Robert Gifford, Knt. His Majesty's Solicitor-General.

From these dark walls, where Guilt with Misery dwells,
Where Oaths and Blasphemy pollute the cells;
Where unfledged Vice, by dire example led,
Aspires to bolder flights, and deeds of dread;
Where very sense by scenes of Sin is shock'd,
And ev'n Repentance is reviled, and mock'd;
Where every Crime contracts a fouler stain,
And all the Ends of Punishment are vain;
Where revels every damning Vice unchecked,
While chains and gibbets lose their hoped effect;
From scenes like these, awhile the Muse would flee,
And pour her sorrows, "ADDINGTON!" to these!
Alas! within these horrid walls confin'd,
How shall the Bard unbend his anguished mind!
Or how with wonted ardor strike the strings,
While black Despair his tortured bosom wrings?
Or, from his breast if some sad measures burst,
Produced mid plaints of woe, and scenes accur'd,
Mournful must be the theme of acts abhor'd,
And notes of sorrow vibrate on each chord!

On every side, alas! what prospects rise;
What sounds and sights assail the ears, and eyes;
While frustrate breathe the RELIGION'S hallow'd prayers,
And Pity weeps, and Hope herself despairs!

Here, the young Sinner, in his earliest years,
Unripe in Reason, ripe in Guilt appears;
Spurns petty Vice, and far as Childhood can,
Apes, and exceeds the infamy of Man!
Here, Lying, Theft, and Blasphemy pollute,
His soul, and strike a deep and deadly root:
Th' encroaching poison spreads thro' all his frame,
While Mercy vainly labours to reclaim!

There,—lost to every female charm and grace,
A wretched Group, whom sordid crimes debase,
Untemperate, in female garb are seen,
With daring aspect, and disorder'd mien;
With traits, that mark polluted minds within,
And Beauty's loveliest features, marr'd by Sin,
While one, perhaps, secluded from the rest,
Her Infant presses to her throbbing breast;
Who, as the tear-drops glisten in her eyes,
With artless hand to stop their current tries:
Nor conscious of the fate, her Crime incurs,
"Mingles the tears of Innocence with hers!"

Unhappy Mother!—who, by want misled,
Yearning to give her starving Orphan bread,
The "fatal paper" proffer'd—not unknown,
And for his safety-sacrificed her own!

Ye Sons of Wealth! who England's Bank direct,
Oh! be the sacrifice of Vengeance check'd;
Pause, ere ye strike,—the wretched Victims spare,
And be prevention, not Revenge, your care!
For, while facility the offence attends,
In vain Chains menace, and ev'n Death impends,
While Want and Vice th' inviting crime complete,
And Spies and Tempters prowl thro' every street.
In vain unnumber'd Deaths our annals stain,
And Justice whets her keenest sword in vain;
While Mercy, exiled from the Judgment seat,
In BAYLEY'S bosom seeks her lived retreat!

There are few persons perhaps who have not at times been put to some pain by the behaviour of a hostess or host, on the occurrence of some little domestic disaster,—such as the breaking of a favourite China tea-cup, or the fracture of a piece of *virg*. A pleasant instance of an opposite kind is given in an anecdote of Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester. A visitor asked to see a curious weather-glass just purchased by the Bishop for 30 guineas. The servant in bringing it let it fall and broke it all to pieces. The gentleman, who wanted to gratify his curiosity, began making a thousand apologies. "Be under no concern," said the Bishop, smiling: "I think it is rather a lucky omen. We have had a very dry season, and I now hope we shall get rain, for I never saw the glass so low before in my life."

* Sarah Ward, under sentence of death for passing a forged "Bank of England Note." I witnessed the affecting scene, I have imperfectly described.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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John Bull's Scientific Blunders.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Your Paper of the 5th of April has just fallen under my eye, and I am at a loss whether most to admire the ingenious irony of JOHN BULL's correspondent, vide page 385, or the matter-of-fact credulity of the Editor, through whose kindness the public have been indulged with so luminous a display of scientific verbiage.

The wonderful discovery therein portrayed forcibly reminds one of what our humorous lower classes, or to use the modern phraseology, our scum of the earth, our ignorant rabble, call "finding a mare's nest and laughing at the eggs."

'I do remember an Apothecary,' who taking advantage of a dusky atmosphere to gaze at the Sun, observed thereon certain spots which appeared in the upper part of the disk in the morning and in the lower part in the evening; this natural consequence of the diurnal revolution of the Earth appeared to him to prove the rotation of the Sun on its axis, and fraught with the mighty matter he communicated at a dinner party on the ensuing day his intention of promulgating it to the world as a truth which had escaped every other observer of the Heavenly Bodies, such as Halley, Bradley, Newton, &c. and no doubt this notable design would have been carried into effect, in spite of the Table roar, could he have found an Editor whose columns were open to his lucubrations.

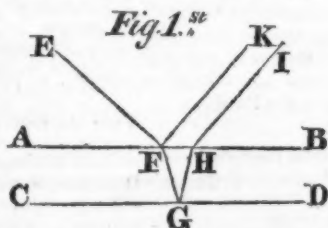
'Fired that the house reject him—Zounds I'll print it
And shame the rogues!'

Of equal profundity is the phenomenon of the looking glass, which is now so pompously ushered into the world, where Satellites of Venus, rays of sensible, rays of radiant heat, &c. 'flow through the lines in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion. Pope recommends an author to keep his piece nine years; but had the correspondent in question but kept his until he had turned his looking glass to Jupiter, Saturn, the Moon, Mars, or even any distant Terrestrial object, so that the rays might impinge at a small angle, he would then probably have seen the same number of reflected images as he did in the case of Venus, and mistook for Satellites. Alas! I fear the looking glass was in too great request to be diverted for more than a moment from the Idolized image of its master.

The luminous display of an author who deals largely in hard and learned terms is apt to mislead those who are caught by appearances, and though the present matter is in itself hardly worth an exposition, I shall beg to offer the following easy explanation, to which, should it be worthy of notice, you may perhaps give a place in one of your disposable columns.

If a pencil of rays impinge upon a plane surface of metal or other polished opaque matter, it is reflected at an angle equal to that of incidence. But if over a surface of mercury a plate of glass be laid, part of the rays will be reflected from the glass and part will be refracted, the latter will impinge in a new direction upon the opaque surface, and thence be reflected, as in

Figure 1st, where AB is the surface of the glass, CD that of the metal, EF the incident pencil of rays, FK that part of the pencil which is reflected from the glass and FG the part which after being refracted is reflected again at G, and ultimately emerges in the



directions GH, HI, so as finally to be parallel to the other part of the pencil PK. Now, as the whole of the emergent and reflected rays are ultimately parallel to each other, this process will not separate the pencil; and though it has an evident tendency to distort the image by increasing the vertical diameter, yet, if the glass be thin the small part FH will become nearly

evanescent. This reasoning rests on the hypothesis, that the plate of glass is perfectly plane, and every where in contact with the mercury; and if for a fluid metal we substitute a solid compound, such as is used in silvering mirrors, it will evidently equally apply.

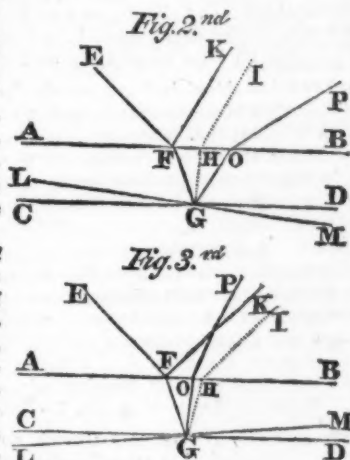
But the case is widely different where this hypothesis does not exist; for if there were an irregularity in the plate of glass, so that the under surface instead of being parallel to the upper, would meet it when produced, as in Figures 2d and 3d, it will be evident that the parts of the pencil of rays when separated at F will not emerge in parallel lines, but will impinge on the eye in different directions and thus form two separate images.

Let AB, Figures 2d and 3d be the surface of the glass, LM that of the metal, EF the incident pencil of rays, part of which is reflected as before in the direction FK; Draw CD parallel to AB, make the angle $HGD = \angle FGC$; and parallel to FK, draw HI, which would be the direction of the refracted part of the pencil of rays, were the two lines AB, CD parallel. Make now $OGM = LGF$, and draw OP so that $\cos. POB : \cos. FOG :: 3 : 2$ and it will be the ultimate direction of the refracted part of the pencil. But since the angle GHF is greater or less than GOF by twice the angle LGC, the line OP never can be parallel to HI or FK; for it would be necessary to the existence of that Parallelism that $\angle POB = \angle IHB$.

But by the laws of optics for the passage from glass to air $2 : 3 :: \cos. FHG : \cos. IHB = \frac{2}{3} + \cos. FHG = \frac{2}{3} \cos. (FOG \pm HGO) = \frac{2}{3} \cos. (FOG \pm 2LGC)$ And $2 : \frac{2}{3} :: \cos. FOG : \cos. POB = \frac{2}{3} \cos. FOG$. So that this equality can never take place until the angle LGC vanishes; thus, whilst there are irregularities in the glass, the number of reflected images will be multiplied in proportion to them, and the luminous correspondent of JOHN BULL will, I have no doubt, find plenty of looking glasses in the China Bazar, which if he will direct his Bearer to hold so that the angles of incidence may be between 70° and 50° , will present a whole posse comitatus of Satellites, and thus augment in a manifold proportion the wonders of the Heavens, so that no even Aldebaran, Sirius &c. shall be without this splendid retinue.

It would be easy to pursue this matter further, were it of sufficient importance to warrant any further intrusion; but I trust what has been advanced will be sufficient to persuade the writer of the article in question to pause before he makes a similar exposure of himself.

If either he or JOHN BULL be desirous of acquiring renown as an Optician, it would at least be advisable to examine the elements of the Science; and not under the idea of its utter infamy run like a blind man headlong against those facts which have been established by the patient investigation of masters in the Art, and received the unanimous assent of every person qualified to examine their merits. JOHN BULL, in particular, who has held up his Paper as the channel for every thing learned and literary, ought to know better! For what will the world think of us good people in India, when this grand Repository of all Eastern Discovery, this arena from which political subjects are excluded in order that Genius may walk abroad in the full majesty of her glory, shall appear to be but a receptacle for crude results made with dandy looking glasses and idle puerilities which would be



rejected by every man of common observation, as at variance with the first principles of Science.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Hyderabad.

EXAGALETHES.

Use of Images in Churches.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I beg to trespass on your attention, and, through the JOURNAL, on that of the enlightened portion of the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Calcutta, on a subject which would not have called forth the few observations I am about to make, had I seen a prospect of its being taken up by an abler pen.

Every individual derives a benefit from the just and pure administration of *temporal* laws; and in a State where the subject is open to discussion, it appears to me to be the duty of every individual to call the public attention to what he may consider a mal-administration of these laws. If he be wrong, his well-meant endeavours can be productive of no bad consequences, as it is the interest of the dispensers of the law to afford such explanation as may discharge them of guilt; if he be right, it becomes the duty of the sufferers from such mal-administration to seek the safest and most effectual means of remedying it. But how much more is he bound to point out that which he may consider an impediment to the more general diffusion of the Religion which makes his cup of sorrow palatable, and gives an increase of bliss to the first blessing this world can bestow on him. Under this impression, Sir, I write.

Entering the Portuguese Church on Good Friday, I was surprized and shocked to see a full dressed figure of the Virgin placed on the great Altar, before the crucifix. I say *surprized* and *shocked*, for though I had seen such things in Europe with far other feelings, the similarity of the sight to those exhibited at Native Festivals here struck me so forcibly, that I could not master the impression. Roman Catholics, as well as Christians in general, are prohibited the Worship of Images; and in conformity with the commandment they abstain. Though men perhaps interested, have asserted the contrary, prejudiced men have been ready to believe it and bigots to teach it. The figures of Saints, as has been a thousand times said, are placed in public view to call to mind the virtues and not the persons of those they represent. They are doubtless incentives to devotion in minds requiring a stimulus. They are so far useful, and are certainly harmless amongst a population composed of Christians only. In such a society the distinction between the statue and the original is clear, and the purpose for which the former is exhibited well understood. But in a country like this, where the followers of Truth are few, and interested by every motive that does credit or adds a lustre to humanity in reclaiming the erring Native from his gross and degrading superstitions, an exhibition such as that I mention ought to be carefully avoided. When he sees a crowd kneeling before images in Christian Churches, it is but natural for the Hindoo to think that Christians are the worshippers of Images; and it consequently may appear to him absurd that the votaries, apparently, of many Deities, should censure his belief in Polytheism: it may appear ridiculous that they who speak with contempt of the folly of his multifarious ceremonies, ablutions, and prohibitions, they who hold in abhorrence his devotion, "even unto death" to the divinities of his country, should themselves rush forward, with an eagerness equal to that so reprobated in him, to touch, to rub their faces against, and to kiss a *something*, strewed over with such flowers as he delights to use in the decorations of his Gods.

I wish not, Sir, to take an atom from the glorious edifice of Christianity. I wish rather (would it were in my power!) to extend its foundations by shewing the Natives of India, prone to be led away by appearances, and readily giving credit to the construction put on them, by the goalers of their understandings that in practice and precept the followers of Jesus are the same—simple—humble.—I sincerely desire that every ceremony, in any way resembling his, should be discontinued in

a Christian Church, and kept carefully out of the sight of the Heathen, even though consecrated by the observance of ages and by the examples of the Holiest.

I submit my observations to the notice of those who have it, I am convinced, in their power to effect so trifling a reform; and I cannot be supposed to be influenced by any ungenerous feeling towards the Roman Catholic Clergymen, who have the direction of the ceremonies I allude to, and still less towards the Religion itself, when I subscribe myself

April 7, 1822.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

New Station.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Should the following account of one of our New Stations appear to you worthy, pray give it a corner in your JOURNAL.

The Cantonments are regular, and the Roads excellent, and from the nature of the soil they require no repairs, and owing to the great attention of the Quarter Master General's Department, no filth of any kind is to be met with.

The Bungalows are in general good, but from unavoidable circumstances excessively dear.

The Bazaars are ill supplied and worse regulated, and the various Native Settlers and Merchants extremely insolent. This must ever be the case where the Cutwal has too much controul, and is *allowed* to be insolent himself. Nerricks are fixed, and the rates of daily labor laid down in Station Orders, but paid no attention to, as no artificer will work unless on his own extravagant terms, and no redress; the answer is, "they cannot be compelled to work," so far so good, but why fix rates? "there is the rub."

I was led to expect a climate superior to any in India; how far it may have surpassed that of other Stations on former years I cannot say; but this is certain, that since my arrival here I have felt more transitions, and violent ones too, than at any place I have yet seen. We have had much heavy rain, thunder and lightning, and without the usual effect of cooling the atmosphere.

The hot winds have set in, hot enough to be sure, one day from the west, another from the east, and what is worst of all, Sir, we are suffering from the same cause as the good folks of Edinburgh,—the want of water, a great and glaring oversight committed when the Cantonment was first fixed upon. The distress this occasions to the whole Community is great beyond description, particularly to the Native Troops, who require that element in such quantities. Besides, the higher ranks at this season require no small quantity to wet the Tatties, and unless one keeps up two Bullock Bhistics and a Coolie, a regular Sun-fire Office his house must of course be. The nearest well for good drinking water is at least 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, and the tank for the supply of water for ordinary purposes nearly a mile.

Owing to the rocky soil, to dig a well costs from 4 to 800 Rupees, and after all it depends upon chance. If lucky, a sufficient quantity may be the consequence; but if otherwise, not a drop, and the devil of it is, when you come to a spring it is not drinkable or in any way fit for culinary purposes. This, Sir, is a true and faithful statement, which you may or may not give to the Public.

Your obedient Servant,

200 miles from Agra.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Administrations to Estates.

Lieutenant Edward J. Richardson, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Lieutenant Charles Thomas Foster, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

John Gray, Esq. late an Assistant Surgeon on the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—James Calder, Esq.

Tuesday, May 28, 1822.

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Singing Parties.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having lately observed in your Paper some remarks on Singing Parties, I send you herewith a few Rules for the better management of them, drawn up by a friend of mine: and which, I hope, will prove of material use to all the learned and the polite at this Presidency.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta 1822.

ANTI-STANHOPE

Rule 1st.—When asked to sing, always hum as prettily as you possibly can for about ten minutes; then shamming a cough loud enough to stun the company, lament that a sad cold should have made you as hoarse as a hog.

2d.—If you are still required to sing, and really can sing well; mock, in a favourite song, the person that called on you: or else sing something to annoy all, or part of the company. For instance, at a marriage, strike up "The Jolly Cocker," who strapp'd his wife, and "ten times a day hooped her barrel," which cannot fail to please the happy couple.

3rd.—Or pretend you are tired of all your old songs, and will learn some new ones for another day: and say that you had lent your song book to Mr. * * * * *, (a young man that never sings), who will consequently sing in your stead.

4th.—When it's your turn to call, call on some modest man who only knows one song, and that he can only recollect when he's tipsy.

5th.—This being over, call on some good-natured soul that the company usually imposes upon; and who, because he sings tolerably, must sing till he is as hoarse as yourself.

6th.—Hiss all songs that are sung better than your own.

Roman Catholic Church.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

We regret that we are under the necessity of saying that the ingenious plan proposed, and laid down in your useful JOURNAL, under date the 12th instant, for the information of the Catholic Community in general, about the construction of Pews, surrounded with Railings, in the Roman Catholic Church, is the production of some "ROMAN CATHOLIC," who, we think, does not comprehend the subject.

When the early Christians assembled together in the Church-yard; previous to their entering into the Church, they had to leave their shoes at the gate of the Church, and they then entered into the holy place, which was either laid with mats or carpets, as the custom of the East then required; both rich and poor, high and low, (read the Catholic Epistle of St. JAMES, chap. 2) took their seats in the sacred place, without any distinction between them; and offered their prayers either by standing, kneeling, or prostrating themselves before the altar, where daily Sacrifices are offered by way of acknowledgement of the Paschal Solemnity, in commemoration of Bread and Wine, instituted by the Shepherd of Life. The same practice was carried and transplanted to the Western part of the world, by the Apostles, in the time of Nero, which continued till the year 1517. At that time opinions were divided, and every one adopted such tenets as he thought best and found most convenient to himself, in order that he might enjoy freedom of conscience in a land of toleration. Many of us have witnessed the Catholic ceremonies performed at Rome, in Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal, and we know that they do not in any manner differ from those performed in Calcutta.

We are, Sir, Your most obedient Servants,

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH SOCIETY.

Godwin.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

If the theory of population be not, like certain late "Indian Recreations," a question of pure Mathematics, it will still be granted that the main doctrines of Mr. Malthus are as satisfactorily established as any proposition in Euclid. The structure which Mr. Godwin took so many years to build, now cumbrous the ground with its ruins, and in a short time a fragment of it will be as great a rarity as a brick from Babylon. It is my intention to pick up two or three stray bricks which are "laying about" unnoticed by Edinburgh or Quarterly Engineers, and to preserve them with a little Columbian ink, which I hold to be surer than bitumen.

Mr. Godwin says, "It is but just that some notice should be taken of the effects produced upon the mother-country, by the tide of emigration to Spanish America that then prevailed. This is an experiment that is past and over; and it is reasonable that we should endeavour to derive from it such instruction as may be applicable to the similar tide of emigration that has now been flowing for at least 50 years to the English settlements in North America.—One of the most notorious facts of modern history is the tremendous state of weakness and depopulation that has characterised the Spanish nation for the last two hundred years."—p. 69.

Of course a similar tide from England during the last fifty years has produced a tremendous state of weakness and depopulation; and therefore England was tremendously more rich and populous fifty years ago than she is now; and more now than she will be fifty years hence. Here is a course of national distress strangely overlooked.

The following passage affords a curious illustration of the variety of human opinions:—

"Let us resume for a moment, and endeavour to set in a still clearer light this proposition of Mr. Malthus. The population of the earth is continually kept down in all old countries by a want of the means of subsistence.

"The weakness and folly of this idea seem to exceed every thing that could previously have been imagined of the extent of human credulity. A man must be lost beyond redemption in a labyrinth of sophistry, before he can become its victim."—p. 471

One of Mr. Godwin's improvements is that John Bull should forswear roast beef, and substitute the spade for the plough. Will that Radical voluptuary, Leigh Hunt, give up beef-stakes and mutton chops? Will "pimpled Hazlitt" cease to be carnivorous?

"Thus we are led," says Mr. Godwin, "to observe two grand steps of practical improvement as to the subsistence of man: the first by substituting the plough in the room of pasture: the next, as we have said, by causing the spade to supersede the plough."—pp. 497-8.

Another of Mr. Godwin's improvements is that chymists should endeavour to make corn and cattle. This would be an improvement on the Philosopher's stone which could only make gold.

"The food that nourishes us," says Mr. Godwin, "is composed of certain elements; and wherever these elements can be found, human art will hereafter discover the power of reducing them into a state capable of affording corporeal sustenance. No good reason can be assigned, why that which produces animal nourishment, must have previously passed through a process of animal or vegetable life. And, if a certain infusion of attractive exterior qualities is held necessary to allure us to our food, there is no reason to suppose that the most agreeable colours and scents and flavours may not be imparted to it, at a very small expence of vegetable substance. Thus it appears that, wherever earth and water, and the other original chemical substances may be found, there human art may hereafter produce nourishment: and thus we are presented with a real infinite series of increase of the means of subsistence, to match Mr. Malthus's geometrical ratio for the multiplication of mankind."—pp. 500-1.

May 24, 1822.

ANTI GODWIN.

Lines.

TO ELIZA — FROM MR. W.—E.

Written a few days previous to his Death at C— G—e, and found amongst other Papers, addressed to P—

Read, proud ELIZA, read this dying strain;—
 This feeble hand can near offend again.
 Soon in the grave shall this torn heart repose,
 These eyes that only ope'd to weep, shall close,
 Through my chill veins the streams forget to roll
 And one long sigh dismiss my struggling soul,
 Expect not now the fond impassioned lays
 That once were lavish in ELIZA's praise;
 No thoughts that dazzle with poetic light
 Float in gay vision o'er my mental sight;
 The sluggish strain, with no bright fancy warm,
 Like the last murmur of the dying storm,
 Slow from my tongue in mournful cadence steals,
 And owns the languor which my bosom feels.
 In health's gay spring, what scenes young fancy drew,
 While Hope, that said the gaudy cheat was true,
 Smil'd as she bade her flatt'ring glass display
 The bright perspective of a cloudless day!
 'Twas thine, imperious Fair One, to destroy
 This airy fabric of unstable joy;
 The flowers of Pleasure from my brows to tear
 And leave the thorny chaplet of Despair;
 To bid me sigh, and seek the silent shade
 To weep a heart by Love, fond Love, betray'd;
 Bereft of Hope, unpitied and forlorn
 A bleeding victim at the shrine of Scorn.
 Ah, why did Nature, fruitless gifts impart?
 Gifts that have fail'd to win ELIZA's heart,
 Form'd me alive to passion's wild controul
 And doubly curs'd me with a feeling soul?
 Resistless Love! whose arbitrary sway,
 Obscures or brightens life's eventful day,
 Slave to whose power, amid his loved Vaucuse,
 Romantic PETRARCH woo'd the weeping muse,
 Fed in his breast the slow-consuming flame,
 And taught each gale to whisper LAURA's name;
 Source of soft sorrows, or of joys refined
 Despotic regent of the fetter'd mind,
 To whom this heart first breath'd its fervent vows,
 Resistless Love, to thee thy vot'ry bows;
 Feels hopeless flames his aching heart consume,
 And sinks unpitied to an early tomb—
 Full well can Memory's hand the hour retrace
 When first I view'd the wonders of thy face!
 Beheld enamour'd Beauty's dazzling blaze,
 And drank delirious rapture in the gaze,
 Entranced I stood, and (ah! how fondly) cried,
 To that fair form, as fair a soul's allied,
 Pure as devotion's chaunted rites, which rise
 From cloister'd virgins, soft as lovers sighs.
 Vain thoughts, adieu! pride sways thy stubborn soul
 Which spurns each gentler passion's mild controul,
 No murmur'd plaint can that cold bosom charm,
 Which pity fails to melt, and love to warm;
 Yet, oh! perhaps some man the art may know,
 To find a heart amid that circling snow,
 Some minion, school'd in adulation's guile,
 Exalts triumphant in ELIZA's smile,
 Hears on her lips the love-sick murmur die,
 And reads responsive passion in her eye.
 Hence, madd'ning thought, nor wild distraction give,
 To that short space I still am doom'd to live;
 Calm as the hour when sober twilight flings
 Her mantling shades, and sails on noiseless wings,
 O'er my worn frame may Death's chill languor creep,
 And close my eye-lids soft as infant's sleep.

By pity led, should e'er ELIZA stray,
 Where the cold earth emwraps my senseless clay;
 On the green sod should one lone flowret bloom,
 And lend its beauties to adorn my tomb,
 Bid the weak nursling of the summer go,
 To droop and wither on thy breast of snow.
 As pluck'd by thee, the frail memorial dies,
 Gaze on its changing hue with thoughtful eyes;
 Then, as my fate the fading emblem speaks,
 Some drops of sorrow may bedew the cheeks,
 Then bending pensive o'er Death's lowly bell,
 Ask that cold heart if all within is well?

Santibaddy, October 15, 1831.

W—,

Enigmas.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I beg to send you the Solutions of the Enigmas submitted by "VORTEX," which appeared in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of the 16th instant.

N—in each lonely place is found,
 I—is observed in every Inn,
 G—is in moist and solid ground,
 H—in the highest Heaven is seen,
 T—will display the Trinity,
 And Night surrounds Eternity,
 C—in Calcutta will be seen,
 A—in the far-famed Allyghur.
 N—does belong to each Spalpeen;
 D—in dear Dublin does occur,
 L—will be seen in London gay,
 E—in each Empire must bear sway;
 A Candle yields its own delights;
 And comfort gives in cheerless Nights.

Great merit I think is due to "VORTEX" in solving the Enigma on a "Hookah," especially so, as that which appeared in the JOURNAL did not exactly correspond with the original; and one word, or even a letter misplaced, might render a solution extremely difficult, if not impossible; consequently, all the time and ingenuity so employed, would be uselessly thrown away. I beg to submit another Enigma to "VORTEX," whose talent in the way of Solution has shone so conspicuously.

My first doth amuse, and enliven the mind
 And much interest excites, with the whole of mankind;
 My second is white as the cliffs near to Dover
 Though to red add a letter, and I shall be so all over,
 My birth I may date from Elizabeth's reign,
 And in two opposite colours I appear very plain,
 In all the great Cities in the World I am known,
 And the Truth I do tell, even to Kings on their Throne,

Your most obedient Servant,

Barrackpore, May 17, 1832.

DIAM DLO NA,

Marriage.

At Dinapore, on the 14th instant, by the Reverend EDWARD BRODIE, E. P. WHITEHEAD, Esq. to Miss ANN WARD, youngest Daughter of the late WILLIAM WARD, Esq.

Births.

On the 25th instant, the Lady of Captain WATERMAN, of a Daughter.

On the 25th instant, the Lady of Captain J. L. TARVET, of a Son,

On the 24th instant, Mrs. ALEXANDER RODERICK, of a Son.

Deaths.

On the 26th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH BARTLETTS aged 27 years.

On the 25th instant, Mr. THOMAS KELLY, Master in the H. C. Marine, aged 32 years and 6 months.

On the 24th instant, Mrs. SARAH WISEMAN, wife of Mr. JOHN WISEMAN, aged 23 years and 6 months.

On the 20th instant, the Infant Daughter of Mr. C. REBEIRO, aged 10 months and 25 days.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—385—

Letter from Nagpore.

"Your Worship, I'm an Enemy to Secrets,
"I would not have them rot with keeping."—SANCHO PANZA.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I have been a good deal amused in reading the description of Races, Plays, Balls, Reviews, and intended Masquerades, at this delightful capital, and really think that those who have taken the trouble of drawing them up and sending them to you deserve credit, as their motive no doubt is to make people pleased with themselves, and to promote amusement and friendship in a somewhat leaden society. "Any thing is fun in the Country," and the man who will not receive pleasure where great pains is taken to give it, is a monster only fit to sit down to a dish of criticism with a "respectable Hottentot," such as my Lord Chesterfield describes Dr. Johnson.

There is however another subject equally interesting, and much more important than any of the above, which I am rather surprised that none of your Nagpore Correspondents should have exercised their powers of description upon. I mean the State of the Country, which, to nearly the whole Force now employed in it, is a new country—the climate—the condition of the people—and the price of provisions.

I shall beg to offer you a few, though a very few of the observations I have made on these subjects. The price of provisions is in general a pretty good criterion of the state of the country and the condition of the people. By it is regulated the rate of wages, and on the rate of wages depends a great deal of the happiness or misery of the people in all ranks of life.

The country, to a traveller or superficial observer, appears certainly a very miserable one. There is less cultivation than you any where meet in our own provinces, and the Natives have a ragged wretched appearance, excepting in those villages where they begin to comprehend the English system, and know how to profit by it. The wages of labour, and the price of provisions, are higher by one half than they are in any of the Bengal Provinces, and it may be of service to enquire what is the cause of this? certainly not the poverty of the soil, certainly not the want of people to cultivate the ground. The cause I believe is to be found in the system of taxation practised under the Maharatta Government, and, strange to say, continued under what we may very properly call the British Government, from the idea that its discontinuance would seriously injure the revenues of the country. Whatever tends to the prosperity and *feeling of security*, of the Inhabitants, surely tends to increase the strength and resources of a country. It must also in the long run improve the revenue, although another system may for a while seem to produce most rupees at the end of the year. But what are rupees compared with the happiness of the people, and the confidence we inspire in them by equity, moderation, and wise laws? A good name is of as much value to a Government as to an individual, and whatever may be deemed the official way of speaking on the subject, you will no where find a Native of Berar, who can be made to fancy himself at present under any other Government but that of the Honorable Company. To them his blessing goes for every improvement that is made in his condition, and assuredly the British influence has wrought many important improvements among them. To them he naturally looks as the source of whatever evils may remain to him. It may be considered an evil to permit or countenance a system of indefinite taxation which places the most valuable class of the Natives at the mercy of Indian Tax-gatherers and Police Officers. I very much doubt indeed if the whole sum derived from every part of the country by these transit duties would pay for the Bang and Beetle-nut consumed at the Court of His Highness the Rajah. The amount drawn from the Subsidiary Force very likely exceeds the amount drawn from the whole Native population. It may at least be so expected, as the Government seem indisposed to give it up, although it would appear by the treaty contracted with his Highness that

"the Subsidiary Force should be exempt from all Taxes and Transit Duties." Were it not so, I should think it a very fair subject of humble representation to Government, that in consequence of the comparative dearth of all the common necessities of life, of our servants demanding one half increase of wages, with no alternative but submitting, there being no servants or bearers to be got at Nagpore on any terms, the Troops might be exempt from duties and taxes. It in fact amounts to cutting off so much of their pay.

When the Subsidiary Force arrived here, it was complained of generally that not an egg, not a chittack of butter, not a seer of rice, gram, or grain of any kind, nay not a quart of milk could be brought into our Bazars without paying some duty to the Rajah's Officers, no one article seemed to be exempt from it, and nobody but the taxing Officers seemed to know what amount was claimable. The same duty was exacted from a cart load of grass or straw worth four annas, and a cart load of grain or produce worth 30 rupees. These duties were a while suspended, but they have just been renewed again by order of Government. The following is the Division Order issued on the subject:—

"Division Orders, Parole Mohon, Nagpore, April 4, 1822.

"The Commanding Officer of the Force having received official information from the Resident at Nagpore that by the Orders of Government, the supplies for the British Troops stationed in these territories are liable to the established duties of the Rajah's Government, is pleased to publish the same for general information, and to direct accordingly, that the usual transit duties on gram and supplies brought into Cantonments are to be paid without demur in future.

"Commanding Officers, and heads of Departments are requested to give publicity to the above Order to all concerned in bringing in grain or other supplies."

A great many evils (unknown no doubt to the Government or to the Resident here), arise from permitting taxes to be thus levied. I have known a poor Native purchase a bullock from one of our Bengal people, some Rajah's Officer got wind of the purchase, pounced instantly on the Bazar, and forcibly took from him one rupee in every sixteen, saying it was some great man's Dustoorie. I have known a posse of women bringing eggs and milk from the villages into a Bazar, stopped in like manner by the belted cormorants, who prowl about for duties, and break the vessels of such as hesitated to obey their orders.

Another great source of revenue here, has been the *stills*, more numerous than in any other town of its size in India. These also must be allowed and patronized, because it is the Rajah's property. I will not now attempt to dilate on the wisdom or policy of drawing revenue from such sources. If any man for a moment thinks it necessary or beneficial either to the British Government or to the Rajah, let him only look into the account of how this money is expended. The account is no doubt open to all the Honorable Company's Servants who desire to look into it, as we are told by very respectable authority, that "the Depositories of this important Trust (that is the Government) court publicity and invite inquiry" into all their measures. *Princeps India*, page 468.

If any man doubts that the Government, and not the Rajah is the Sovereign of the Country, let him only read what follows from the same respectable authority.

"In order to rivet more firmly the dependance of the Nagpore State, the Governor General resolved to reduce its Military Establishment to the lowest possible scale; and to put the contingent that was to be the sole efficient force on its establishment, upon the same footing as the Nizam's, viz. placing both Horse and Foot under the Command of British Officers."—*Princeps*, page 424.

"By these arrangements the Bhoosla Rajah has been reduced to a condition scarcely superior that of the reinstated Rajah of Sattarah."—*Ibid*, *ut supra*.

To talk, quote, or comment upon matters of this nature, used to be considered under arbitrary Governments, which studiously concealed their acts from the public, quite treasonable; but

God be praised, we now live in better, honester times, when the Government not only permits, but invites comment upon its measures, and where the noble-minded Chief of the Government is the first to tell us,—

"It is salutary for Supreme Authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the controul of public scrutiny."

In the exercise of this privilege, if my Letter was not already so long, I should proceed to observe upon the greatness of the Force now stationed in these parts, when every thing is tranquil, and must in the nature of things remain so while the British Authority not only at Nagpore but all around it is so completely established, while it is so palpably the interest of the Natives to support our Government, and so easy for us to convince them further by liberal measures that it is and will continue worth shedding their blood to support. Under such circumstances I am at a loss to conjecture what can be the necessity of keeping a force of 7 or 8,000 men encamped here, almost a twelfth of the whole Native Army of Bengal. The Natives are the most harmless unwarlike people I have seen in India. Travellers have no enemies but Tygers to dread—people sleep in safety with their doors open without guards, and you seldom hear of a robbery or murder.

The Resident, Mr. Jenkins, is an able, active, honest Public Servant, and a benignant kind hearted Master, anxious to promote the solid welfare of the country under his charge, and enjoying the fullest confidence and attachment of all Europeans, and, I believe, of all the Natives in the country. With such a Resident as this Gentleman, who has now been sixteen years in authority at Nagpore, without making a fortune (what praise can be greater than this of a man who might with impunity have realised half a million?), and with such a mild temperate excellent Commander of the Forces as Colonel Adams has proved himself, I would venture to predict, that the Nagpore State would remain tranquil with less than half its present Force. A Regiment of Europeans, another of Native Cavalry, two of Sepoys, and a Detachment of Horse Artillery, would be amply sufficient for all Nagpore now requires, and I much doubt if the Regiment of Europeans may not very well be dispensed with after 2 or 3 years.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Camp at the Kunan, near Nagpore,
April 5, 1822.

PERTINAX.

New Bazar.

Sir, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

In discussing the merits of any new or proposed undertaking, its utility is, of course, one of the first points to be taken into consideration. Not being aware that I have advanced ought that can be said to detract from the usefulness of the projected Bazar, I freely admit all that G. J. contends for on this head; and if it will be of service to his cause, I beg to state, in addition to the general benefit which he is of opinion will accrue to the inhabitants of Chowringhee, and its vicinity, by the institution of a New Bazar in Durrumtollah, that the measure will also contribute to the particular accommodation of the *Khidmutgars* of the Families residing in that part of the Town, by abridging the distance they have now to walk, for the daily supply of their Masters' Tables.

G. J. gives me more credit for extent of information than my modesty will permit me to appropriate to myself. I cannot indeed undertake to satisfy him in regard to the salubrity of the atmosphere in the vicinity of Tiretta's Bazar, or to its effects upon the Casualty List in that quarter; but it may be sufficient, and it is more to my purpose to state that the proportion of those who may not feel reluctant to reside in immediate contact with a heterogeneous mass of corruption, will not be under-rated, if I estimate it at one to twenty, compared with the number of those who would.

May 25, 1822.

A. P. S.

Selections.

FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE OF YESTERDAY.

Fishermen on the Ganges.—In the Asiatic Department of our present number, is a letter extracted from JOHN BULL.* The matter of it must be a subject of regret to every Briton who has not become sophisticated by a residence in a foreign land. It fills us with indignation to think that there could be found among us any individual capable of committing a grovelling and mean, as well as a criminal action. The case is simply this:—It appears that certain persons in progress up or down the Ganges have been in the habit of decoying fishermen to the sides of their budgerows, and of taking their fish from them, without paying one farthing to the poor fellows! That the labourer is worthy of his hire, is a saying founded upon sacred authority: in this instance, however, a precarious branch of labour fails of bringing that proper return to the labourers that they had a right to expect. It is one of the most flagrant things, taken all in all, that we ever heard of. Would that Government could get hold of the name of the individuals who were guilty of such dishonourable acts of oppression. If the Native Editors did their duty, they would properly instruct the people that abuses of this kind, when they do occur, are disapproved of and abhorred by Englishmen, and that redress may be had upon a verified application being made for the same; and that it is the great object of the British Government in Hindoostan, to render the people of Hindoostan happy, comfortable, and to secure his rights to the peasant or the humble fisherman, as well as to the Rajah or Newaub.

Bhaugundee.—An instance of bravery and presence of mind occurred not far from Bhaugundee about the middle of last month, which is well worth notice. A party of wood-cutters under the protection of five armed Burgundazes, were proceeding to their work, about six coss from the station, when, being in a very thick part of the jungle, they perceived a large tiger at a short distance, approaching them slowly in a crouching attitude. On the alarm being given, the whole gang immediately fled, excepting two brothers, (slender up-countrymen), who were in advance of the others, and either saw the inutility of following their example, or judged it safer to oppose the savage; one of them accordingly, levelling his piece, fired at the moment when the tiger raising his head, was in the act of springing. The ball took effect in the breast of the animal, and caused him to drop on his knees for a second, but instantly recovering, he rushed forward and threw himself upon the Burgundaz. At this critical period the tiger must have been in a dying state—for the man declared he retained his standing position, and instinctively grasping the forelegs of the tiger, he was able, by exerting all his strength, to bend the head and shoulders towards the ground,—and his brother, who was at hand, gave the coup de grace with his fixed bayonet. The brave fellow was brought afterwards in a dooly to the station, when the wounds he had received were found to be all on the left side, chiefly about the face, neck, and breast. None of these were very serious, and he recovered entirely in a fortnight.

Lighting the Town.—Though there is no public regulation or agreement for lighting the Town of Calcutta, we are happy to observe that lights are springing slowly up here and there, which, by the power of example, may by and bye spread widely over the town. At the Government house gate, lamps have been suspended, which throw out a cheering light across the street, and relieve even the obscurity of Esplanade Row, and that angle where the road from the Town Hall joins the Course. In Chowringhee, too, we have observed lamps lighted at the gates of some two or three private mansions. We wish heartily that others would join in such a laudable and enlightened plan.

Sir Walter Scott.—An esteemed friend, upon the best authority, has communicated to us the following circumstance, which seems to prove that Sir WALTER SCOTT is the author of Waverley and the several series of delightful tales which followed it, more than anything that has hitherto come to our knowledge. When the materials of the old jail of Edinburgh were sold some years ago, Sir WALTER was desirous of procuring the stone with the inscription over the door, and applied to the purchaser to fix a price. This the latter declined to do, observing that it was worth nothing. The Baronet, however, repeatedly pressed him to name a price, and he at last said that he would be glad to give up the prized relic of antiquity for a copy of Sir WALTER's works. The latter immediately drew out an order on CONSTABLE and Co., directing them to send a copy of all his works to the contractor, who had presented him with the stone. Not only were the poetical works of Sir WALTER SCOTT sent to the contractor, but also those which had made so much noise in the literary world. The story was circulated in Edinburgh, nor did the Baronet ever contradict it.

* Republished in the Journal of the 25th instant, page 356.

Political Cookery.

SIR, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

I beg to call your attention to the following instance of flagrant inconsistency in the BULL. On the 27th of April he pledged himself solemnly to adopt the excellent maxims of Dr. Kitchener, the celebrated author of the Cook's Oracle; and I, as well as his other readers and Lovers of Good Things, had certainly a right to expect he would always abide by them.

The BULL's words were:—"Dr. Kitchener, the celebrated author of the Cook's Oracle, is of opinion, that the practice of Cookery is attended with so many discouraging difficulties, so many disgusting and disagreeable circumstances, and even dangers, that the public ought, he thinks, to have some regard for those who encounter them, to procure them pleasure, and to reward their attention. He illustrates this observation by observing that there are seven chances against even the most simple dish being presented to the mouth in absolute perfection; for instance,

"A Leg of Mutton.—1st.—The mutton must be good.—2d.—Must have been kept a good time.—3d.—Must be roasted at a good fire.—4th.—By a good cook.—5th.—Who must be in good temper.—6th.—With all this felicitous combination you must have good luck, and—7th.—Good appetite. The meat, and the mouths which are to eat it, must be ready for each other, at the same moment!" What Dr. Kitchener here says of Cookery, might we think with great propriety be applied to Editing a Newspaper; for it is equally certain that the practice of preparing a Newspaper, is attended occasionally with difficulties, as discouraging a those in preparing a dinner; and we think also, there are seven chances against even the most simple article of News being presented to the whole of our Subscribers, in absolute perfection: for instance,

"1st.—The News must be good.—2d.—Must not have been kept a good time.—3d.—Must be issued at a good hour.—4th.—By a good Editor.—5th.—Who must be in good temper.—6th.—With all this felicitous combination the Editor must have good luck; and 7th.—Good appetite for news.—The news and the news-eaters, must be ready for each other, at the same moment.

With these serious difficulties before him, what is a poor Cooking Editor too." &c. &c.

And after laying down some more of Dr. Kitchener's precepts he adds;—"These rules we purpose to adopt forthwith, and have accordingly laid before our readers to-day, a variety of made Dishes, both European and Asiatic, besides some good roast beef, fowl, calf-head, mutton, pan-cakes, fish, eggs and bacon. Of the contributions of our Correspondents, part we have served up in a hash, and part whole without any sauce. We hope our guests will have no reason to complain of to-day's entertainment."

Notwithstanding all which, being instigated by the spirit of Party, and not having the rules of Dr. Kitchener before his eyes, the said BULL, on Saturday last, quoted with approbation a passage from Burke, containing the following curious sentence. "I look with filial reverence on the Constitution of my Country, and NEVER WILL cut it in pieces and put it in the kettle of any magician, in order to boil it with the puddle of their compounds into youth and vigour." Now was ever "a poor Cooking Editor" guilty of greater dereliction of principle than is here manifested? I say, he is bound, by all the laws of Editorial Cookeryship to do that which Burke declared he would not. And after the manner of the Romans, who, we are told, used the hides of slaughtered animals suspended over a fire with the hairy side outward as cooking vessels, the BULL may convert his own skin into a magician's kettle, wherein he may boil the Constitution, and bring it out as savory as a leg of mutton with all the seven chances in its favor; so that the meat and the mouths which are to eat it may be ready for each other at the same moment! He ought in this matter to "study the genius, the caprices, *gout*," of his Tory Readers, who would gobble it up like a sinecure, and return everlasting thanks to the celebrated Doctor Kitchener C. C. or COOK OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Perhaps he is afraid he might miscarry in this difficult part of his art; like the old wives of Scotland who in the simple days of

langsyne (as we learn from the PIRATE, Vol. II, p. 68,) when pernicious new fangled luxuries (such as Tories-think a Constitution is) were little known, dressed tea like cabbage, or converted it into a vegetable sauce to be eaten with salt beef!

Tripe Lane, Pudding Day.

PHILO-KITCHENER.

Reply to a Churchman.

Is he a Churchman? Then he's fond of power.—POPE.

SIR, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

I see an attempt has been several times made in a contemporary Print to raise in Calcutta a hue and cry that THE CHURCH IS IN DANGER! A sincere Member of the Established Church, who with unaffected piety believes its doctrines to be founded on the immoveable rock of Divine Revelation, can have no apprehension for its security; no dread that its stability can be shaken by any attacks however persevering. And a sincere Member of the Episcopal Religion can have no fear for the Constitution of the Church; because he firmly believes it to be consistent with reason, and therefore in no danger from discussion. But as this is a mere matter of reasoning and not of faith, others have a right to state their objections to his opinions.

The SCOTSMAN justly observes, "That there is nothing sacred in the Constitution of any particular Church, and that its capacity for communicating and preserving sound religious knowledge affords the only TEST by which we are to decide whether it should be supported or not—is a preposition consistent with reason and the progressive nature of society, and has been acknowledged by DR. PALEY and every other modern philosopher and divine whose opinion is entitled to the least weight. Tithes are not Christianity, nor Bishops, nor Presbyteries." The form of Church Government is a civil or political institution, the mere shell which contains the kernel of Christianity, and is therefore a legitimate object of discussion in a Newspaper like any other public matter.

A CHURCHMAN doubts the utility and propriety of any strictures on the Church, which he calls attempts "not only to stint its growth in this country, but absolutely to weaken the bond which unites the Pastor and his flock—a tie the most pure and sacred which binds man to man." If there seems to be a probability that the Church Establishment would be productive of the same effects in this country as we see in Ireland, the more stunted its growth the better; it ought to be stunted by all means. If by the Bond that unites the Pastor and his Flock, A CHURCHMAN means the right of fleecing the people of the tenth pig, the tenth fowl, the tenth potatoe, then I grant public discussion will be apt to weaken this "sacred tie." But if by "sacred tie" A CHURCHMAN means the strict and zealous performance of a Pastor's spiritual duties—residence among his flock, leading them in the right path by persuasion and example, consoling them in affliction, and in time of need, contributing some little to "keep the wolf from the door"; if such constitute the "sacred tie" the very best way to strengthen it is to make neglect of duty a subject of public animadversion.

But this is evidently not the CHURCHMAN's meaning: the sacred tie he alludes to, is that which enabled the Bishop of Derry to draw £250,000 from his see, while he resided 20 years in a foreign country; which enabled Rokeby to be Primate although he never saw Ireland in his life; which enables other Bishops to enjoy the amusements and dissipation of London and Bath, by means of large revenues wrung from the hard earnings of Irish peasants who never see their faces! These are "Bonds" indeed; to call them sacred ties is either blasphemy or nonsense. The CHURCHMAN talks of "the growth of the Church in this country;" and with such ideas of sacred ties, he would no doubt, if allowed, inflict the blessing of the tything system on the benighted Hindoos. How many fine fat benefices he would make from Calcutta to Delhi! How many dashing equipages would be added to the Calcutta Course! and what a flock of tithe-proctors would fasten like vultures on the vitals of the country! Then indeed might the Churchman exclaim, in the words he has quoted:—"Wherefore, by their fruits shall ye know them."

May 27.

A DISSENTER.

Tauric Contradictions.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

An ingenious ENGLISHMAN assigns some curious reasons for the "SIMILARITY of the present political condition of England with that of France in the latter part of the last century." The first is, that "the French had just cause of complaint; they were oppressed by partial laws and unequal burdens. Our laws are alike to all, and every man bears his share of the taxes."—The second is, that "however grievous the errors of the French School, they were at least espoused and promulgated by men of talent, information, rank, and place in Society. The English Reformers are on the other hand persons of low birth, low habits, low minds, and superficial attainments."—Now, Sir, if I were to endeavour to show, as I easily could, that there is a wide, radical, and essential DISSIMILARITY between "the present political condition of England and that of France in the latter part of the last century," what more forcible and just arguments could I use than those by which the ingenious ENGLISHMAN enforces his opinion of a SIMILARITY?

A PLAIN MAN.

On a Recent Dismissal.

I.

Art thou, too, the victim of courtly intriguing,
Where ruin awaits on the truth that offends?
But fear not their base—their contemptible leaguings,
For Britain's thy country—the people thy friends!

II.

Let us think on the glory achieved by thy hand,
When the Gauls had made captive proud Austria's Lord, (1)
How the succour afforded by thee and thy band,
The monarch to freedom and safety restor'd.

III.

Or how Lusitania, by thee taught to war
With courage new nerv'd, sought the battle's alarms,
In danger and slaughter determin'd to share,
And rivall'd th' exploits of e'en Britons in arms. (2)

IV.

Or how, as thy conduct and valour prevail'd,
British soldiers were sav'd in that critical hour,
When the skill of their much-vaunted leader had fail'd
To rescue his host from the enemy's pow'r. (3)

V.

So widely acknowledg'd thy virtues and fame,
That scarcely in Europe exists there a throne (4)
Whose prince is not honor'd by hon'ring thy name,
Which heeds not, brave Chief, the caprice of thine own.

VI.

Still deck'd with those honours unsullied, unstain'd,
Thy name shall all-glorious descend to thy race,
Thy worth a yet prouder distinction has gain'd,
In that which thy foes have design'd a disgrace.

VII.

Their censure and hate is the brightest reward,
That tyrannous courtiers could ever bestow
On him, whose brave spirit could never regard
In a peaceable brother the face of a foe.

Calcutta.

HYDRA.

(1) Sir Robert Wilson, in the year 1794, with a small number of men, rescued the Emperor of Germany from the hands of the French who had made him their prisoner. For this gallant act he received the Order of Maria Theresa.

(2) Sir Robert Wilson organised the Portuguese Army.

(3) Allusion is made to Sir Robert Wilson's preserving the British army after the battle of Talavera; but these are services which ensure any thing but gratitude.

(4) Sir Robert Wilson has received Orders and marks of personal honor from all the principal Sovereigns of Europe.

Cholera Morbus at Chunar.

To the Editor of John Bull.

SIR,

You will be sorry to learn that Cholera has made its appearance at this place with great fury. Within these last eight days I have heard of eight or ten casualties daily, and never before has it been noticed in a more severe or dreaded form. Besides the Natives in this extensive Bazar, many Sepoys have fallen victims to it. I have heard of only two cases as yet among the Europeans. In fact they remain more free from disease than is usual at this season of the year.—The weather has not been hotter than usual, and the nights have been even less oppressive than last season.—It is not many weeks since we got rid of intermittent fevers which prevailed the whole of the last year, in the most extensive degree, and which proved very fatal, but the present visitation is much more formidable, and threatens the most alarming consequences. The winds have been lately constant from the Eastward; the Thermometer ranging from 80° to 92°.—At Allahabad the mortality has been great. I hear that from one Company of Artillery, they have in one month lost 16 men and 2 women, from fevers attacking the brain. At Buxar they have had some Cholera, but at Benares they are said to be healthy. It has been remarked at this station that an increase of Cholera invariably follows a change of wind to the South, which generally happens at night.

Yours obediently,

NEMO.

Chunar, May 13, 1822.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
May 26	Hindustan	British	C. Kirkwood	Liverpool	Jan. 4
26	Ernest	British	P. Deville	Mauritius	Mar. 25
26	Lady Farquhar	British	A. Ambrose	Sea	—

Stations of Vessels in the River.

MAY 26, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—ST. THIAGO MAIOR (P.)—PREMEIRO REY DO REINO UNIDO (P.) and HENRY PORCHER, outward-bound, remain.

New Anchorage.—His Majesty's Sloop CARLEW,—Honorable Company's Ships EARL OF BALCARRAS, and SIR DAVID SCOTT,—HARRIET.

Saugor.—MARY ANN, CERE, and ALFRED, gone to Sea on Saturday.

Passengers.

Passengers per SIR DAVID SCOTT, Captain William Hunter, from London the 4th of January, and Cape of Good Hope the 25th of March.

From London.—Mr. Richard Udny, Writer; Messrs. William Revelly Milford, Martin T. West, Joseph Peacocke, W. T. Savary, and F. V. McGrath, Cadets; Mr. Henry Edward Jernyn, Free Mariner; Mr. R. Brooke Smith, of the Pilot Service; and Mr. Henry Norris, of the Honorable Company's Recruit. From the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Hardman, Mrs. Piper and 2 Children, Mr. Southall and 2 Children, Mrs. Hopper, Miss Hopper, Mr. Henry Wood, Major Thomas Evans, Brevet Major M. Forster, Captain C. J. Hardman, Capt. Hugh Piper, Capt. Richard Birch, Capt. Lucas, Lieut. John McGill, Lieut. Edward Hopper, Lieut. G. Mackay, Lieut. J. H. Law, Lieut. A. K. Hurton, Lieut. Robert Matthew, Ensign J. S. Torrens, Quarter Master Thomas Southall, Assistant Surgeon William Dempster, 434 Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.

Passengers per BELLE ALLIANCE, Captain William Rolfe, from London the 5th of January and Madras.

From London.—Miss Wiggins, Miss Comyn, Miss Goadings, Mr. G. Gough, Civil Service; Captain T. Blast, H. C. Bombay Marine; Mr. H. Stone, and Mr. H. Boscowen, Cadets; Mr. H. Hickey, Free Merchant; Mr. John George, Mr. David George, Mr. R. Limoud, Mr. J. Riddall, and Mr. T. Waghorn, of the Pilot Service. From Madras.—Captain and Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. R. Staples, and Mr. A. Petter.

Passengers per HINDOOSTAN, from Liverpool.—Mr. F. Ronald, Mr. M. F. C. McCrain Ronald, Mr. R. Ronald, Merchants.

The HINDOOSTAN spoke the following Ships:—SEAFORTH, from Liverpool to Bombay.—SHIP RICHMOND, from London to New South Wales.—SHIP CATHERINE, from Calcutta to the Isle of France.—CUTTER EMPRESS, from Pondicherry to the Isle of France.

Passengers per ERNEST, from Mauritius.—Captain Lemelle, and Captain Dorel.

